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FOCH'S STRATEGY MAY BE PLANNING DECISION THIS YEAR

French Experts Think He Is Preparing Vital Blow To Come Soon

OPINION DIVIDED

Some Believe He Is Only Harassing Enemy To Force Retreat

FRENCH ADVANCE

Straighten Line After German Withdrawal On Both Sides Of Oise

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—The ultimate aim of Marshal Foch's strategic plan which is being worked out in the present series of battles is the subject of much speculation alike in London and Paris.

Broadly speaking, opinion among military experts is divided between those who believe that Marshal Foch is striking a number of hammer-blows with the object of weakening the enemy in numbers and position and as regards moral, preparatory to a decisive blow at some absolutely vital spot, and those who think that he is at present endeavoring to disorganise what is really a great German retreat or the intention to retreat on large sectors, being content to reap the rich fruits of this disorganisation in the shape of big hauls of prisoners and material and to allow the later results to guide him in the matter of more decisive action this year.

Some able French critics hold the latter view, which is based on the theory that a German withdrawal is gradually going on to some new Hindenburg line, which is probably of great depth.

Decisive Stroke Coming?

Those who argue that we are at present witnessing the preliminaries to a decisive stroke base their belief on the facts that the Allies are presumably employing very considerable forces in the aggregate in the present battles, that they are exploiting their gains to the utmost, that they are already threatening vital enemy positions and that, moreover, it would be folly not to push to the last degree this year the immense advantage of their regained initiative, superior moral and enthusiasm for the offensive, especially among the Americans. It is pointed out that other considerations apart from weighty political reasons are that the Germans still have many divisions in Russia and it is possible that they have still more divisions booked for a surprise enterprise this year on some other front, hence it is not absolutely certain that a better chance will offer in 1919 for the German front is now more or less fairly "liquid."

With regard to the latest developments of the battle, one of the most important is the British threat against Bapaume, the fall of which would be a disaster for the enemy. His desperate resistance at Achiet-le-Grand, where the main positions defending Bapaume are located, shows that he realises this.

French Gains On Whole Front

Paris, August 22.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

During the day we continued to progress on the whole battlefront.

Between the Matz and the Oise we are skirting the Divette from its confluence with the Oise to Evricourt.

East of the Oise we carried our lines to the outskirts of Quierzy.

Between the Allette and the Aisne we captured St. Aubin, Selens, Epagny, Bagneux, Bieuxy, Vauzrezis and Pommiers.

The enemy has abandoned a great amount of material between the Aisne and the Oise and over 200 guns have been counted since the 20th.

Paris, August 23.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

During the night there were

(Continued on Page 13)

General Horvath's Forces In Vladivostok Disarmed

Allied Commanders Uphold Siberian Government And Crisis Passes Over Without Bloodshed

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, August 26.—Pursuant to the decision of the Military Council, the forces of General Horvath and General Pleschkoff in Vladivostok were disarmed yesterday.

A large body of them had seized the staff headquarters opposite the railway station and refused to surrender their arms volenterily, whereupon a cordon of International troops was put round the vicinjty to compel the recalcitrants to surrender. After a parley lasting for several hours they delivered up their arms and were disbanded. Considerable excitement reigned in the town as a fight was expected and general relief and satisfaction is felt that the incident has been liquidated without recourse to violent measures.

General Pleschkoff has withdrawn to Manchuria.

The 400 Zemstvo troops who switched to General Horvath have been disarmed by the Allies to end an intolerable situation which promised to cause a local disturbance. The disarmament was accomplished without violence. What disposition will be made of the men depends on General Horvath but it is likely that they will join General Semenoff at Manchuli. The disarming was effected by squads of Allied and Czech troops who practically besieged the revolters in their barracks.

The decision to submit an ultimatum to the revolters was only reached after a council of the Allied commanders which lasted for many hours. They were given the option of returning to their allegiance to Colonel Tolstoff, and by that means restoring the status quo, or to join Colonel Semenoff on the Manchurian front or to submit to disarmament.

Submit Without Resistance

At 5 o'clock on Sunday evening Allied and Czech patrols appeared on the streets and approached the staff building adjoining the barracks. Curious, mystified crowds kept moving until midnight and thronged the adjacent streets. Apparently the revolters had been warned and they closed the doors of the building to the emissaries sent by the Allies and refused to treat. Eventually they submitted.

General Horvath's aide-de-camp, seen in the afternoon, sought to explain away the defection of these troops. He disclaimed any intention on the part of General Horvath to seize the government. He said that these troops had long chafed at their inaction. They desired to fight the enemy under General Pleschkoff's flag and therefore General Pleschkoff recently arrived and issued a call to the troops to assemble they all came except Colonel Tolstoff, who refused to subordinate himself, for which reason he was dismissed from his command. "The affair is simple and I cannot understand why there is all this excitement." He added that General Horvath is still negotiating with the members of the local government.

Allies Reach Decision

Vladivostok, August 24.—The Consular Body, supporting the Zemstvo as the lawful authority of the town, has recommended to the Military Council that all the forces of General Pleschkoff and General Horvath shall be disarmed and sent from the Maritime Province.

So far the crowds in the streets are only discussing events freely and perfect order reigns in the town, which is strongly patroled.

Outside the offices of the Zemstvo, who are in session, large crowds await the frequent bulletins printed

(Continued on Page 13)

New Loan Committee To Meet On Thursday

Will Try To Form Permanent Body To Handle Future Issues

At the meeting of the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee at the United States Court Thursday afternoon, United States Consul-in-charge Nelson T. Johnson will attempt to form a permanent organisation to handle the September drive and to further all future flotations of United States Government bonds.

The committee, which is made up of 42 members, will meet promptly at 4:30 o'clock.

———W.S.S.———

AMERICAN CASUALTIES TOTAL 24,000 TO DATE

7,000 Dead In Army And Nearly 1,000 In Marine Corps

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The War Department has announced that the total casualties in the Army since the entrance of America into the war to date total 20,444, divided as follows:

Killed in action, including 291 lost at sea	4,212
Died of wounds	1,260
Died of disease	1,594
Died of accident or other causes	715
Wounded in action	10,476
Missing in action, including prisoners	2,187

The total casualties in the Marine Corps have been 2,901 since the beginning of the war, divided as follows:

Officers dead	34
Officers wounded	59
Officers missing	1
Enlisted men dead	850
Enlisted men wounded	1,861
In the hands of the enemy	6
Missing	90

———W.S.S.———

LIBERTY BOND QUOTATIONS

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 23.—(Received by French Wireless Station)—The closing quotation on bonds of the First Liberty Loan, bearing three and one-half per cent interest, was 103.36.

———W.S.S.———

The Weather

Cloudy and gloomy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 90.5 and the minimum 75.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 92.3 and 75.8.

W.S.S. Soon To Jump To A Higher Figure

Plenty Of Stamps Now At American Post Office; Demand Brisk

War Savings Stamps are about to go up. For five more days they may be secured at the nominal price of G.$4.19. Then they will skip nimbly upward to G.$4.20 each.

At the present cost, and with exchange proving an able ally in the matter, the demand for the miniature U.S. war bonds has been brisk the past few days, Postmaster Everett says, and indications are that a lot more folks will be around to take advantage of the lower price before Saturday.

An ample supply of the stamps has been received by the local American Post Office, 16,000 arriving last week, just after Mr. Everett had run out of stock. The popularity of this combination investment and aid to the Allied arms is well illustrated in the number sold here. Well over gold $100,000 worth have been taken out.

———W.S.S.———

Typhus And Cholera Ravaging Russia

Famine Added To Epidemics Raging Terribly In Petrograd And North Provinces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 24.—A message from Petrograd states that, besides cholera and famine, typhus is now raging terribly in Petrograd, and the Russian northern provinces and the population of whole villages which receive only two pounds of oats a week and no bread are dying out.

Practically all Moscow's railway communications have been cut off. This is partly due to the passive resistance of the railway men but the counter-revolutionaries have blown up numerous bridges and pulled up the railway tracks.

The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung reports that the cholera epidemic has spread to the Ukraine where there have been 258 cases.

———W.S.S.———

Berlin Makes Protest AgainstSpain's Threat

Vigorously Opposes Intention To Confiscate German Ships To Replace U-Boat Victims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 24.—An official message from Berlin states that Germany has vigorously protested against Spain's intention to replace sunken Spanish tonnage by interned German ships and negotiations are proceeding.

British Tank Awaiting Word To Advance

A British fighting tank, immediately back of the first line on the western front, waiting the word to advance. Shells can be seen bursting in the background. Tanks are being used by the hundred and with great effect.

DRAMATIC U-BOAT HUNT BY U.S. FLYERS DESCRIBED

Naval Airmen, Directed From Office On Shore, Blow Up Submarine

(American Wireless To Reuters)

London, August 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Ensign T. H. Murphy sits day and night in his office in a little shack at the United States Naval Air Station pouring over raised maps with colored strings stretched over and little red-headed pins stuck in them. His job is to keep track of every German submarine out of its base. He knows when they need air and how badly each one needs to rise to operate its charging dynamo. He knows even when they must come to the surface for the skipper to smoke a cigar, for there is no smoking allowed inside the submarine. Ensign Murphy's knowledge decides the success or failure of the many young Reserve Ensigns of the Naval Flying Forces at the Station, for instance, that of Ensign Schieffelin, who is a direct descendant of John Jay of Revolutionary fame.

Ensign Schieffelin was in Murphy's office one morning when the expert stuck a pin in the middle of the North Sea. "They have been under so many hours on such a course. In three hours they will emerge. The reason will be tobacco. Search this area and you'll find a submarine," he said. Ensign Schieffelin, First Pilot Lieutenant Roger Cutler, stroke and captain of Harvard, class of 1917, Bernstein, Machinist's Mate, and Taggart, Electrician, the champion hundred-yards sprinter, completed the crew of a big seaplane.

Three hours after the seaplane left the Station both officers made the same exclamation, as a seaman called, "Large Hun going north." The seaplane got over the submarine, and half a minute later the vessel started to submerge. With a "crash" drive, Lieutenant Cutler tripped both releases the instant the big seaplane was directly over the enemy's conning tower, which was exactly awash. Ensign Schieffelin put the machine on a vertical bank to observe the effect of the explosion, and, while a geyser spouted fifteen feet on the enemy's port beam, with a splash the stern of the submarine tipped up with the propellers out of the water.

The air pilot knew she was damaged and could not submerge and so was the prey of any patrol boat. As the seaplane was short of fuel he signaled a drifter, which knowing that the submarine on the surface might start to run like a scared cat and it could not catch her, relayed the news to a torpedo destroyer. The destroyer did the rest when it hurried up and rammed the U-boat. The destroyer downed her but she is the prize of Schieffelin of Yale and Cutler of Harvard. Cutler, incidentally, was on his first flight as a pilot on war patrol service, and the bomb which damaged the submarine was the first he had dropped in action.

Yangtsze Tuchuns Want Postponement Of Peking Elections

The immediate settlement of the present internal situation of China and a postponement of the Presidential election for that purpose are the latest demands made by the three Yangtsze Tuchuns on Peking, according to a Peking telegram last night.

———W.S.S.———

U. S. MAN-POWER BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Only Two Votes Against Measure Extending Draft Age Limits

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 24.—The Man-Power Bill has passed the House of Representatives as originally drawn by the War Department with only two negative votes, both dissentients being Socialists.

Discussing the Man-Power Bill in the Senate Senator McCumber declared: "Nothing short of planting the flag in Berlin is going to win the war as it ought to be won. Not a peace pact should be signed until Germany has surrendered unconditionally and delivered the murderers of Miss Cavell and other innocents."

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Lower House has passed the Man-power Bill, making all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five immediately available for military service. The Senate is expected to reach a vote Monday.

It is estimated that 150,000 registered for military service on Saturday in the second class of 21-year-old men.

———W.S.S.———

HOSPITAL SHIP SINKING BLAMED ON SUBMARINE

Dutch Commission Finds Konigin Regentes Was Hit By A Torpedo

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, August 24.—The Foreign Secretary has issued the finding of the inquiry by the Dutch Shipping Council with regard to the sinking of the Dutch hospital ship Konigin Regentes, cabled on June 6, namely that the ship was sunk by a torpedo. The Dutch Government asks Germany to re-open a thorough inquiry whether it was a German submarine which fired the torpedo "seeing that Germany does not recognise the immunity of hospital ships."

Great Britain has assured Holland that no British torpedo was fired in the vicinity.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS WANTED FOR SIBERIA

Chauffeurs And Repair Men Needed For Service With Red Cross

Chauffeurs and skilled mechanics are needed for work with the American Red Cross in Vladivostok and the Shanghai chapter has been asked to call for volunteers. Secretary W. A. B. Nichols of the local chapter received a telegram from Vladivostok last nigh asking Shanghai to send the necessary men.

The workrooms of the Shanghai chapter will concentrate on knitted garments, socks, heavy pajamas, bandages, sweaters and blankets as a result of instructions from Washington and Vladivostok.

———W.S.S.———

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES ANTI-ALLIED MANIFESTO

Proclamation At Archangel Attacks Bolshevist Leaders For Pro-German Utterances

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Archangel, August 22.—A proclamation in the Government organ denounces the manifesto issued by Lenin and Trotsky appealing to the Russian proletariat to fight against the British, French and American forces which have disembarked at Archangel. The proclamation says that the Archangel Government consists of members of the Constituent Assembly and therefore it is the sole legitimate power, and the Allies whom it has summoned to Russia aim in expelling the traitorous pro-German signers of the Brest-Litovsk peace.

———W.S.S.———

SUNGKIANG PASSENGERS TO ARRIVE HERE TODAY

Come In On Tamsui After Being Rescued From Sunken Ship

Passengers from the China Navigation Company Sungkiang, which was lost off Lamock Islands Saturday, will reach here this morning on the steamer Tamsui, which was sent from Swatow to the scene of the sinking.

Passengers arriving at Shanghai on the steamer Sunning yesterday state that Capt. H. Trowbridge of the ill-fated Sungkiang was picked up by a Japanese gunboat.

No details of the sinking of the Sungkiang could be obtained by the local offices of the navigation company yesterday.

———W.S.S.———

J. I. Ezra Expelled From The Polo Club

Mr. Judah I. Ezra has been expelled from the Shanghai Polo Club as a result of the recent baseball scandal. The action followed his suspension, which was ordered pending an investigation of the charges preferred against him.

BRITISH AT GATES OF BAPAUME; HAVE CITY UNDER GUNS

Drive Ahead Three Miles And Reach Village On Outskirts

FALL IS IMMINENT

Thousands Of Prisoners Taken In Advance Of Whole Line

GAIN ELSEWHERE

All Of Somme Battlefield Expected Back In Allied Hands

The Battle In Brief

The British have struck with renewed vigor north of the Somme and have reached the outskirts of Bapaume. The loss of Bapaume will be a disaster for the Germans.

An average gain of three miles has been made on a front of about fifteen miles north and south of Bapaume.

The total in prisoners will run far into the thousands. For the first three days' fighting 14,000 had been counted and several more thousand have been taken since. The capture of material is in proportion.

On the French front it is comparatively quiet. The German retreat on both sides of the Oise has enabled the French to straighten their line advantageously.

On the Vesle front the Americans are keeping the Aisne crossings under heavy fire, hindering the German communications.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 24.—A week of continuous success for the Allies closed gloriously yesterday when the British stopped no fewer than fifteen important strongholds.

A semi-official statement issued in Paris emphasises that the whole interest yesterday centered on the British fornt, where the gains of ground were most important from a tactical point of view, especially in the direction of Bapaume, which is now practically at the mercy of the British owing to their capture of the railway in the valley of the Ancre.

A significant success is that obtained by the Americans west of Fismes. The Americans south of the Vesle have lately been assigned the task of hammering the German communications with the north of the Aisne. They have been steadily reinforced all the time, however, and if their present movement develops, it is likely to have serious consequences for the Germans whom General Mangin and General Humbert are outflanking. When General Ludendorff deems it prudent to retire in this region his decision to withdraw to the line held by the Germans in 1917 may be hastened by the Americans.

Loss Is German Disaster

Military experts in Paris recognise that the British have the hardest task in the present battle. The enemy has evidently decided to stand at all costs against a further advance by Sir Julian Byng's army, as the loss of Bapaume at the present time would be equivalent to a disaster to the Germans, whose flank between Arras and Albert would be uncovered if this occurred.

The contrast between the British position in this region now and in the spring of 1917 is remarkable. Sir Julian Byng has secured more in three days than was gained then after six months hard fighting. General Sir Henry Rawlinson's operations admirably supplement those of Sir Julian Byng. The conjoint movement has already reduced Albert and it is confidently anticipated that the present double turning movement of the British will compel the Germans to evacuate the old Somme battlefield by the pressure on their flanks instead of the old costly frontal attacks.

Gommiecourt Is Taken

London, August 23, 6 p.m.—General Sir Henry Rawlinson again attacked today southward of the Somme on a front of seven miles and penetrated two miles. Up to the pre-

sent 1,500 prisoners have been captured.

General Sir Julian Byng also reattacked in the direction of Bapaume and captured Gommiecourt.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Fighting is proceeding practically along the whole front between Lihons and the River Cojeul. We are making progress at a number of points.

We repulsed two attacks during the night in the neighborhood of Bailliescourt Farm, eastward of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre.

We slightly advanced our line eastward of Le Touret, northwestward of Neuf Berquin and eastward of Outtersteene.

A local hostile attack northwestward of Bailleul broke down before our positions.

All Objectives Attained

The information available in London at 3 o'clock this afternoon was that General Sir Henry Rawlinson's 4th Army had gained all their objectives. They had captured the high ground southwest of Cappy and also captured Chuignes and Herleville.

There is an unconfirmed report that Usna Hill, northeast of Albert, has been captured.

Today's advance of the 3rd Army under General Sir Julian Byng has resulted in the capture of Boiry-Becquerelle, Boyelles, Hamilincourt and also Gommiecourt, where 500 prisoners were taken.

Sir Julian Byng's advance is progressing in a southeasterly direction from Gommiecourt and now fronts the Albert-Bapaume-Cambrai road.

The Australians and New Zealanders are taking part in Sir Julian Byng's operations while the Canadian's are in Sir Henry Rawlinson's army.

General Mangin, with the 10th French Army, is also making progress. His patrols today crossed the Aisne at several places northward of Soissons but the German line here is strongly held.

Since August 8 the Germans have launched fifty-five divisions against the Allied battleline.

Day Of Huge Victories

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

During the day we pressed our attacks vigorously and successfully on a front of more than thirty miles from Lihons to Mercatel.

English, Scottish and Australian troops attacked southward of the Somme at 4:45 this morning and captured Herleville, Chuignes and also the woods between those villages and between Chuignolles and the Somme. During an advance of over two miles we killed great numbers of the enemy and took many prisoners.

Ten minutes later English and Scottish Guards attacked on the left of the battlefront, stormed Gommiecourt, Ervillers, Hamelincourt, Boyelles and Boiry-Becquerelle, took many prisoners and during the remainder of the day made progress eastward of these villages.

In the right center of the battlefront English and Welsh troops attacked the positions held by the enemy on the east bank of the Ancre from southeastward of Albert to the neighborhood of Grandcourt and gained ground after heavy fighting. We beat off a counter-attack southward of Grandcourt.

About 11 o'clock in the morning the English attacked on the left center of the battlefront along the railway northward of Grandcourt and captured Achiet-le-Grand, Bihucourt and the ridge overlooking Irles.

We continued our attacks during the afternoon.

Several thousands of prisoners have been taken during the day and heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy.

Germans Cover Up Reversal

A German official communique reports:

A British attack northward of the Ancre was begun on the 21st, continued in full force and extended northward of Albert as far as the Albert-Somme sector but collapsed.

We forestalled the enemy assault and attacked the enemy between Moyenneville and Miraumont and threw him back in places a distance of two kilometers.

We repulsed attacks from Puisieux, Beaumont-Hamel and Albert. The enemy crossed the Albert-Bray road: Our counter-attack threw him back.

We have withdrawn our troops behind the Ailette.

Our troops left on the west bank of the Ailette retired before strong attacks between Manicamp and Pont St. Mard.

Two Miles From Bapaume

London, August 24, 2:35 p.m.—The British are within two miles of Bapaume.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

In the attack in the Albert sector some of our tanks crossed the Ancre in the darkness and advanced under cover of the early morning mist.

The opposition from the direction of Bray was strong but the enemy artillery consisted mainly of heavy howitzers well back as the bulk of the German field-guns have been withdrawn.

Heavy rifle fire and machine-gun fire greeted the entry of our troops into Albert at ten o'clock on Thursday morning and by eleven o'clock, after sharp fighting, we had driven the enemy out of the town and captured 1,400 prisoners, including a battalion commander and his staff, besides a few guns and numerous machine-guns. The Germans had previously evacuated their stores.

Although at some points northwards of the Somme we are still feeling our way through the enemy's deep outpost zone, we have nevertheless made useful gains of ground, with hundreds of prisoners and inflicted very heavy casualties on the enemy. Our own losses have been relatively light as we were guided by the doctrine not to be too ambitious when success was likely to be too costly.

For this reason we did not attempt to push through Achiet-le-Grand on Wednesday. The enemy here is in great strength and is still counter-attacking with fresh reserves.

The attack made last night by troops of the 3rd Army beyond the Arras-Albert Railway gained important positions and we have pushed south of Gommiecourt, where heavy fighting continues.

The weather is mercifully cooler.

At Gates Of Bapaume After Day's Struggle

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

The heaviest fighting has been around Boiry-Becquerelle, where the enemy counter-attacked in dense formations and were devastated by our machine-guns and rifles, whole battalions being reduced to skeleton strength.

The enemy's resistance at Chuignes Ridge was similarly very costly and it is certain that in the fighting yesterday and today the Germans have lost very heavily while our casualties have been relatively light. The light tanks or whippets again wrought great havoc among the nests of machine-guns.

In today's fighting Surrey, Essex and Welsh troops and the Royal Fusiliers distinguished themselves.

The progress today has been authoritatively summed up as "another good day."

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning.

We made progress in the Albert sector during the night, taking prisoners.

Our attack was resumed early this morning.

14,000 Prisoners Taken

Since the morning of the 21st in three days fighting we have taken 14,000 prisoners and a number of guns.

We carried out a successful local operation yesterday evening northwest of Beuf Berquin and repulsed, after sharp fighting, local attacks during the night-time northward of Bailleul, southward of Locre and northward of Kemmel.

Fighting took place to our advantage this morning northward of the La Basse Canal and in the Givenchy sector.

Germans Squander Men In Vain Counter-Attacks

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

There has been continuous fighting on the battlefront northward of the Somme since early this morning. We are pressing the enemy hard and allowing him no respite. We made progress on the whole front of our attack despite the arrival of considerable hostile reinforcements. Numbers of prisoners and quantities of material of every description have fallen into our hands.

Shortly after midnight the Australians, attacking along the north bank of the Somme, captured Bray-sur-Somme, securing a number of prisoners. Continuing their advance with great skill and initiative they gained the enemy's positions in this neighborhood.

On their left London and Eastern Country troops made further progress during the night along the high ground southeastward of Albert and took several hundred prisoners.

On our right center Welsh and North Country troops advanced over the old Somme (1916) battlefield about La Boiselle, Ovillers, Moquet Farm, Thiepval and Grandcourt. We captured all these strongly defended localities in face of a determined resistance, taking over 2,000 prisoners. Our troops are again astride Thiepval Ridge and advancing eastwards.

On our left center the East Lancashire Regiment was heavily engaged all day long about Miraumont, where the enemy held out all day long until the village was gradually outflanked by our advancing columns.

Northwards of the village the New Zealand Division, in the center of our attack, struck in the direction of Bapaume. Advancing with irresistible dash and determination it carried the defenses of Loupart Wood, taking 400 prisoners. Pressing forward with great gallantry, it captured Grevilles and Biefvillers and reached Avesnisles-Bapaume, on the outskirts of Bapaume.

On the flanks of this attack English troops obtained possession of Irles and advanced in the direction of Saplegnies, overcoming a strong resistance at Irles and eastward of Bihucourt.

New Line Established

On the left of the battlefront English and Scottish divisions and the Guards are fighting on the front Mory-Croisilles-Neuville Vitasse and have captured St. Leger, Henin-sur-Cojeul and the hill eastward of the latter.

Our captures cannot yet be estimated.

On the remainder of the British front successful local actions occurred.

North of the Scarpe we captured a section of the German front line northeastward of Fampoux.

North of the La Bassee Canal we captured the old English front line eastward and northeastward of Givenchy and progressed into the German positions and secured all our positions with sixty prisoners.

Our patrols occupied Neuf Berquin during the night where they found a number of German dead.

We advanced our line this morning on a front of a mile northward of Bailleul, taking fifty prisoners. Our artillery crushed the enemy counter-attack.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

Re-attacking this morning we captured Bray, which is an important position, and also Ovillers.

We surround Thiepval.

The Australians yesterday made a fine advance in the old Somme desert, taking 2,000 prisoners from ten regiments.

The Germans are rushing up strong local reserves to oppose the British approach to Bapaume.

Strong opposition was encountered at Behucourt, where the enemy hold a big sugar factory redoubt,

Beyond Gommiecourt our patrol have been seen as far as Mory.

Illustrating the spirit and initiative among our troops, one Australian division yesterday seized an opportunity and successfully advanced a third of a mile on its own responsibility.

Heavy showers in the small hours laid the dust and cooled the air.

BRITISH AIR REPORTS

London, August 23.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Aviation.—Our air service had a busy and successful day yesterday. Our airmen constantly harassed the enemy and we dropped 35 tons of bombs during the day. We attacked Gondecourt aerodrome with good effect and also many dumps, stations, bridges and Bruges Docks.

We destroyed twenty enemy aeroplanes and drove down four out of control. Three British machines are missing.

Our night bombing machines dropped nineteen tons of bombs on selected targets, including the railway junctions at Valenciennes, Somme Qual and Cambrai. All our machines returned.

We brought down one enemy bombing machine within our lines.

London, August 24.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

Aviation.—Our low-flying machines constantly machine-gunned and bombed German infantry, wagons and guns, throwing them into confusion. Also, in co-operation with our tanks, they silenced enemy batteries impeding our advance.

We raided the aerodrome at Cantin, set several hangars on fire and machine-gunned the troops and transport in the vicinity. We shot down an enemy machine. All ours returned.

A total of twenty-six tons of bombs were dropped during the daytime. We destroyed fourteen enemy machines and drove down three others out of control. Four of ours are missing.

We dropped five tons of bombs during the night.

During the last fortnight 328 German aeroplanes have been brought down, 134 driven down out of control, 31 balloons shot down and 494 tons of bombs dropped.

Americans Keep Enemy Communication Under Fire

London, August 22.—The American official communique issued this evening reports:

A successful raid northward of the Vesle yielded eleven prisoners.

Our aviators on the 21st-22nd successfully bombed the railway yards at Longuyon, Audon-le-Roman and Conflans with 3½ tons of bombs. Many direct hits were obtained. All our machines returned.

London, August 23.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters, in a message sent yesterday, reports:

The enemy is feeling the effects of our prolonged bombardment. Our aeroplanes are meeting with less opposition owing to the urgent demands for enemy aircraft elsewhere and are effectively assisting our gunners in keeping the bridges of the Aisne and their approaches under a constant fire. All the supplies for the Germans south of the Aisne must cross every day by these bridges, some of which are always out of service owing to our fire. Hence there are still good targets immediately the dense morning mist has been dissipated by the overpowering heat, which has been responsible for the surrender of many Germans, exhausted by it. They say that they are unable to sleep at night owing to our artillery bombardment and persistent bombing, which has also reduced their supplies of food.

—W.S.S.—

Austrian Batteries Firing On West Front

Capture Of Officers And Men Confirms Germans Are Reinforced By Ally

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 24.—Reuters correspondent at the British front wires that the presence of Austrian batteries is confirmed by the capture of an officer and four Austrian gunners.

—W.S.S.—

Paris-Amiens Road Reopened To Traffic

Resumption Of Through Service From Calais To Capital Great Allied Advantage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 24.—The train service for travelers has been re-established on the main line between Paris and Amiens and in a few days the trains from Paris to Calais will follow again their normal route and this journey will be considerably shortened. This measure is of great importance for the renewal of economic conditions in north France.

—W.S.S.—

ITALIANS MAKE GAINS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 23.—An official communique reports:

We have captured the Villages of Livalta and Santo Stefani in the valley of the Brenta.

Rome, August 24.—An official communique reports:

In Albania the enemy renewed his strong attacks from the lower Semeni to the Heights of Mali Tommorice. He was repulsed and counter-attacked with sanguinary losses near Petovia. He slightly advanced northward of the head of the Buvalica and in the region of Point 1150. The enemy's losses were heavy.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Secretary of State and the Italian Ambassador have signed a treaty governing the selection for military service of Americans in Italy and Italians in the United States.

New Translations To Aid Allied Cause

Lichnowsky's Memoirs And Data On Prison Camps Put Into Chinese

Count Lichnowsky's memoirs of his mission as German Ambassador to London, the publication of which created such furore in Germany, have been translated into English and Chinese and will be distributed by the British War Information Committee for China. In addition the Committee has had translated a number of facts regarding the treatment of prisoners in German and British prison camps and this pamphlet will also be distributed among the Chinese.

Another scheme which should prove very effective in the propaganda work among the Chinese will be carried out with the assistance of the British-American Tobacco Company. At the suggestion of Mr. Carl Crow the company has agreed to lend the aid of its shops throughout China for the display of the war pictures issued by the British and American bureaus of public information. The pictures will be changed daily and the work will begin in Shanghai where 300 shops will give these illuminating illustrations publicity.

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U.S. WILL SHARE FOOD WITH ALLIES---HOOVER

America Will Send Huge Quantities Of Beef, Fats, Cereals And Sugar

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The United States will share with the Allies their sacrifice of food as well as of blood in the cause of world democracy. This was the announcement made by Herbert Hoover, the Federal Food Administrator, on his arrival from London. Mr. Hoover said that the United States in the next year will supply the Allies with four billion pounds of fats, 100,500,000 pounds of beef products, a half billion bushels of cereals, and 1,500,000 tons of sugar.

Beginning September 1 there will be no need of drastic rationing in Allied countries except of sugar and beef, according to Mr. Hoover.

—W.S.S.—

Arrest Third Suspect In Armed Robbery Case

Another German Taken In Connection With $3,000 Raid Of Last Week

Robert Frank, a German, the third suspect arrested for complicity in the $3,280 armed robbery committed at 58 King Loong Ka the night of August 19, will be charged in the Mixed Court this morning. Frank is said to have been identified yesterday afternoon by the Chinese complainants the case.

C. Krausch, was alleged to be of German nationality, but now claims that he is Charlie Nelson, an American citizen formerly in the United States Navy on the U.S.S. Oregon. He was charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with having taken part in the robbery and the case was remanded for hearing before the American Assessor.

The first arrest made was that of Carl Lindow who was found in possession of a loaded pistol near the scene of the theft. Four men in all participated in the robbery.

—W.S.S.—

GERMAN MOTOR BOATS DRIVEN FROM DUNKIRK

One Believed Destroyed By British And French Patroling Vessels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 24.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

German motor-boats at one o'clock yesterday morning attempted a reconnaissance in the neighborhood of Dunkirk. They were driven off by British and French patroling vessels assisted by the land defenses. One motor-boat is believed to have been destroyed. There was no damage or casualties to the Allied forces.

—W.S.S.—

Artillery Is Active On Servian Front

Austrians Also Renew Fighting In Albania But Are Repulsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 23.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

There has been active artillerying on the Servian front.

The activity of the enemy in Albania has revived. Their reconnaissances have been repulsed at various points.

British aeroplanes, despite bad weather, bombed the enemy depots in the valley of the Struma.

—W.S.S.—

LABOR RIOTS IN JAPAN

Reuter's Pacific Service

Osaka, August 24.—At Uwajima, in Shikoku, a mob of several hundreds has burned down Suzuki's alcohol distilleries. A large quantity of alcohol went up in flames.

At Kaijima Colliery, in Kiushiu, 800 miners rioted and attacked the colliery offices, demanding an increase in wages. The police prevented the riot spreading.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times, wiring on August 19, reports that the rice riots continue in the provinces and the resignation of the Cabinet is considered likely.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in MEXICAN DOLLARS. TAELS, OR AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanking Road

Japanese Red Cross Mission In France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 23.—The extraordinary mission sent by the Japanese Red Cross to France to study the working of the French medical service and with a view to bringing to the French their valuable assistance, composed of several doctors and headed by Prince Yoshifisa Tokugawa and Professor Ninagawa, visited the principal French sanitary formations yesterday and the day before. The Mission is leaving today for the front.

—W.S.S.—

JAPAN AND U.S. EXTEND ARBITRATION TREATY

Signature Of Lansing And Ishii Put Convention In Force Five Years More

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Arbitration Treaty between Japan and the United States has been extended for another term of five years by the signatures of Secretary of State Lansing and the Imperial Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Ishii.

—W.S.S.—

Japan Names Consul For San Francisco

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, August 26.—Mr. Tamekichi Ota has been appointed Consul-General at San Francisco.

—W.S.S.—

U-BOAT RAID ON U. S. FAILS IN OBJECTS

Has Not Delayed Sending Of Troops To France By A Day

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 24.—Rear Admiral Palmer, Acting Secretary of the Navy, issued the following statement today:

The enemy submarines operating off the American coast have absolutely failed in their purposes of interrupting the despatch of troops and supplies. The transports have been kept moving in a steady stream, and their sailings have not been delayed a day. Not one of them bound for Europe has been sunk or even attacked off these shores.

The U-boats seem to have directed their efforts mainly towards the sinking of schooners and fishing boats and attacking single steamships and unarmed vessels. While a number of schooners and steamships have been sunk, the only naval vessel lost as the result of submarine activities was the armored cruiser San Diego, which was sunk by a mine.

The military effect of the U-boat campaign has been negligible. In fact, the embarkation of troops for Europe reached its maximum during the very period in which submarines have been most active in American waters, and more than half a million soldiers have been safely despatched to France since the U-boats first appeared off our shores.

POINCARE GIVES FOCH BATON OF MARSHAL

Marshal Tells Correspondents German Offensive Has Been Finally Broken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 24.—Yesterday at French headquarters M. Poincare, the President of the French Republic, accompanied by M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, presented Marshal Foch with the baton of his office and conferred on General Petain the Medaille Militaire.

In the short speech of presentation President Poincare quoted one of Marshal Foch's own favorite sayings, "War is a department of moral force and battle is the conflict of two wills, victory the moral superiority of the victor and defeat the moral depression of the vanquished." President Poincare referred to the generous adhesion of the Allied Governments which gave the Marshal the chief command of the Allied armies and to the successive victories which have resulted from that appointment on the Marne, the Aisne, the Avre, the Somme and the Oise.

To General Petain, on whom the Government conferred the Medaille Militaire, the highest honor a French General can win, President Poincare said:

"You who love your soldiers and who are trusted by them will wear with just pride this insignia of heroism."

A few minutes before President Poincare presented Marshal Foch with the baton of his office the Marshal received the representatives of the French, British and American press in his office at the headquarters of the Allied armies and made the following statement:

"You yourselves know, gentlemen, that the operations begun on July 18 are going on well. We are going to follow them up. As to our splendid troops, you can never say enough, never praise too highly their valor and their heroism. Though they have fought without a truce, though they were not relieved, one has only to ask from them all that one wishes and they carry it out superbly.

"Look what they have done since July 18," he said pointing to a map on the wall where the daily advances had been marked in different colors. "I told you on a previous occasion that the Germans, launched like a wave, were going to break on the strand. This wave is falling back now, broken like the sea when it draws back on a rocky coast."

Labor Conditions In U.S. Improved

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Director-General of the United States Employment Service announces that there is general co-operation between capital and labor resulting from the practical demonstrations of patriotism among American labor and a growing realisation by employers of a common interest for maximum war production. Since the entrance of America into the war there has been a marked psychological change in the feeling between employers and employes.

—W.S.S.—

MAXIMUM SILVER PRICE FIXED ANEW IN LONDON

Figure Set At 49¼ Pence Following Increase In New York

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—The Treasury has raised the maximum price of silver to 49⅛d. The previous maximum cabled on the 14th was equal to the American price in dollars per ounce plus shipping charges from New York. The fixing of a new maximum price is attributed to the raising of the price in New York. China exchanges are very firm but it is not believed that this has been the determining factor.

The recent raising of the price of silver in the United States from 100 to 100⅛ is apparently mainly due to the question of transport charges between San Francisco and New York.

—W.S.S.—

Would Make Africa An Indian Colony

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—Sir Theodore Morison, of Aligarh College and political officer with the Belgian army in East Africa in 1917, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, advocated making German East Africa an Indian Colony. He dwelt on the advantages German East Africa offered to hundreds of thousands of small cultivators and also for the investment of capital. He suggests that the administration and public development work should be wholly entrusted to Indians and believes that Indians are capable of thinking out and applying a policy for the firm and sympathetic government of the natives of German East Africa.

TRAM COMPANY MOVES INTO NEW HEAD OFFICES

'Traction House,' Five-Storey Structure On Soochow Road, Opens For Business

The Tramway Company conducted business in their new office building, "Traction House," 7 Soochow Road, yesterday, having moved into the new premises Saturday and Sunday.

It is announced that season tickets for September will be issued from the new offices.

The building is a five storey structure of re-enforced concrete equipped in the most up-to-date manner.

On the ground floor will be provided offices for cashiers, season tickets, enquiries and found property, etc., with an entrance in the center of the north front. On this floor there will be also offices for the Traffic Manager and Inspectors, a waiting room, store rooms, etc.

On the first floor will be offices for the Line Engineer's Department and the Statistical Department as well as reading and recreation rooms for the foreign staff.

On the second floor will be the General Manager's office and board room, the Deputy General Manager's office, the general office, records office, with rooms for chief clerk and typist, and also a stationery store.

A spacious central hall on each floor will afford communication between the different rooms.

The main staircase and passenger lift will be situated on the West side, opening on to the central halls, and a service stairs and lift will be provided on the east side.

For the present the third and fourth floors will be available for letting as separate suites of offices. As the company's business develops these will be taken over gradually for its own purposes.

The building will have a flat roof with structures for the lift machines, and accommodation for sun-printing. It will be warmed by the low-pressure hot-water system, and the company's offices will be fitted with a private inter-phone system in addition to exchange telephones. Separate lavatories for foreigners and Chinese, and also strong-rooms will be provided on each floor.

On part of the open space to the south of the main building will be placed the emergency station, where will be stored the motor wagons used for inspection and repair of the overhead equipment. Quarters for the native staff of the overhead department will be provided on a mezzanine floor of the main building. Passages on the east and west sides of the main building will provide access between the emergency station and Soochow Road.

The architects for the scheme are Mr. J. E. Denham, and Mr. R. E. Stewardson, A.R.I.B.A.

—W.S.S.—

AIR FORCE APPOINTMENTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 24.—Major-General Sir Godfrey Paine has been appointed Inspector-General of the Royal Air Force and an additional member of the Air Council.

Major-General W. H. Brancker is appointed Master-General of Personnel and Major General E. L. Ellington Controller of General Equipment and a member of the Air Council.

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Men—We still have a good variety in White Shoes in the season's popular models—call now and buy your White Shoes at 33 1/3 % reduction.

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Virginia Cigarettes

Finest Quality

The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.

Sold in tins of 50 Cigarettes also packets of 10

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Raoul Lufbery's Own Story

This is the second of the four chapters of his autobiography which Major Raoul Lufbery, America's greatest ace, had completed when he fell in air battle while seeking his nineteenth victory.

After many adventures in Indo-China, Mark Pourpe, "The Eagle of the Kaakin," returned to France, where for several weeks he remained quietly with his family. But the lure of adventure, the longing for new experiences, soon made itself felt again. The memory of glorious days in the Far East, of his aerial voyages in strange lands, only urged him to set out anew. He loved the uncertainty of the life of an airman, its endless variety and the demands which were made upon him by the unforseen event.

But more than this, he wished to prove the usefulness of aviation in the colonies, where roads and railroads were few, and the methods of communication still very primitive. He had already done valuable work toward this end, and he could not be satisfied until he had completed the task which he had undertaken. Therefore, although his mother, who was very fond of him, urged him to stay longer at home, he was not to be persuaded, and said good-bye.

I was not expecting that he would so quickly tire of the pleasant life in Paris, and for this reason was somewhat surprised to receive a hurried call from him one evening. I had been sitting alone in my lodgings, stretched out comfortably before an open fire, feeling content with life and the world at large, half asleep, half dreaming, when I heard a sharp knock at the door.

"The Eagle" Enters

"Enter," I said, and Pourpe entered in his brisk, energetic way. I knew immediately that he had something important to tell me. But first, knowing that I had been very ill, he asked how I was.

"Very much better," I said.

"Et bien! We are going to start on another long journey."

Very much surprised, I asked where. He replied by drawing a map from his pocket, which he spread out on my table. It was a map of North Africa. Then he said:

"Now listen, Lufbery, to what I am going to tell you. My reputation as an aviator depends upon the success of the journey which we are about to undertake. We've got to succeed! I have thought of everything. I have made allowances and deductions for every unforseen event.

Details His Plans

"We are now in the epoch of long aerial voyages. Brindejonc has made a circuit of all the capitals. Roland Garros has crossed the Mediterranean. Well, we are going to fly from Cairo to Khartoum and back, following the borders of the Nile. It is a journey of 2,400 kilometers, but if everything goes well, it ought easily to be made in fifteen days.

"I have left nothing to chance. I have carefully measured my distances and chosen my landing places. Leaving Cairo with a favorable wind, I will land first at Luxor, then at Assouan, then here, at Wadai Halfa, at Abu Aimed, at Dela. A last coup d'aile—voila! the capital of Soudan!"

He was very enthusiastic, and I said that the plan seemed plausible enough.

"Of course it is plausible!" he said. "It is a quite possible voyage and we are going to accomplish it.

Supplies Arranged

"Now, in the matter of supplies, particularly of oil and gasoline, of course they will be very difficult to find in Egypt and the Soudan. But you need not worry about this. I have made all arrangements and at all the important towns on our route you will find everything which a little Morane needs to drink."

"A Morane" I said. "So you are not going to fly your Bleriot?"

"No, a Morane; sixty horse-power Gnome. You don't know much about it, I imagine?"

I said that I was not familiar with it in detail, but that having kept his Bleriot in running order when we were in Indo-China, I saw no reason why I should not succeed with a Morane. At any rate, up to the present, we had both been favored by chance. Very likely our good fortune would continue.

He had no doubt of it.

Both Rap Wood

"We were born under a lucky star," he said. Then, in the manner of all airmen who agree to such a broad statement, we both rapped on wood.

We arrived at Cairo without incident, and early one morning, under a blue Egyptian sky, the little Morane, "le taillar," as the Arabs called it, started on its long voyage. I watched it mounting higher and higher above the minarets of the old citidel. It was a curious sight in that setting. Much more curious it must have seemed to the inhabitants of the city, many of whom were aroused from sleep by the sound of the motor.

Women hastened out on the terraces without waiting to adjust their veils, their children huddled around them, not knowing whether to laugh or cry. The men were much calmer. They gazed at the aeroplane silently without any apparent emotion. "The flying Infidel." With this expression they both explained and damned this early morning disturber of their devotions.

Natives Are Angered

Some of them were already on their knees at prayer. They continued passively, now lifting their eyes to the east, now bending down to the ground. But when they had finished they rose slowly to their feet, and looked sullenly, bitterly at the "Roumi alle." One could easily read the meaning of those angry looks. They believe that the tomb of Mohammed floats in the depths of space. "Let this infidel dare to disturb his slumbers!"

Like a pigeon which takes its bearings before starting on a long journey, "le taillar" with the white wings circled for a moment over the city, then turned in the direction of the pyramids. Having arrived there, I saw the machine suddenly point nose down, and dive rapidly, as if it wished to alight on the summit of one of those great historic monuments. It redressed, however, a few meters above them, and climbed swiftly again.

Although I was far distant, and had not been told of his purpose, I easily guessed the meaning of Pourpe's maneuver. It was his salute to the Sphinx and the pyramids and the ancient Egyptian civilisation. Then he continued his flight toward the south and little by little disappeared in the blue distance.

Makes Forced Landing

Four hours have passed since the departure, and as yet no news, Luxor, the first stop, is not very far distant, four hundred kilometers at the most. He should have arrived by this time. I wait. I still wait. It is midday. No word from the little aviator. At last, about half past five in the evening, I receive a telegram, very brief, saying, "Forced to land near Menshieh. Come at once to make slight repairs."

After having traveled all night by train I got down, not at Menshieh, but at a village a little further on. I was immediately accosted by an Arab, who, with many sweeping gestures and pointing at the sky, tried to explain to me the arrival of "le taillar." Seeing that I did not appear to understand, he took me by the sleeve and led me to the edge of the road. There two camels were kneeling, and my guide explained, by means of further gestures, that they were at my disposal. With his lean brown hand he pointed out to me a village at the summit of a distant hill.

"Mamour taal home," he said. This time I understood. The mamour, the mayor or chief dignitary of the village, was expecting me. I mounted one of the camels, and the Arab loaded my luggage on the other one. Then they rose to their feet and, swaying from right to left, started off in the direction of the village.

Mamour Hospitable

The mamour was a venerable old man with a long white beard. He had received orders from Lord Kitchener, saying, "Give assistance to the aviators in case of need," and was very hospitable. After having given me some refreshment, coffee and a dish of small peas, he asked me to tell him about some of our adventures. He loved stories, he said.

I told him, politely, through the interpreter, that I had only come here in order to repair the aeroplane. I said that I would be very grateful if he would take me as quickly as possible to Monsieur Pourpe, who was doubtless waiting impatiently for me.

"Can you tell me if he is far from here? And has he made a good landing?"

"He is close at hand, he replied, "on a sandbar in the middle of the Nile. And he has landed beautifully. A bird could not have done it better."

After losing much valuable time in talking, he decided to accompany me. Donkeys were gotten ready and we set out, followed by several servants. The road wound this way and that, but we arrived at last at the bank of the great river.

Boatmen Are Absent

In that region the Nile is very broad, but not deep, dotted with islands and sandbars. The boat which was to ferry us was anchored in the river near one of these. We shouted and waved our hands, but no one came, the boatmen having gone to look at the aeroplane.

From time to time boats, heavily loaded with grain, passed us, floating lazily along with the current. The mamour and his servants would hail these, one by one, making signs to them to approach, but they continued calmly on their way, the boatmen regarding us as indifferently as though we were a part of the landscape. Then the old man and his servants would shake their uplifted hands, cursing them as long as they were within hearing.

Boat following boat. Each time there were the same polite, earnest entreaties, the same placid indifference, the same raving and cursing. I was amused at first, but finally I, too, began to lose patience. One last appeal and this time a successful one. A boat, not so heavily loaded as the others, consented to approach us. A long conversation followed, in which I heard the name of Kitchener pronounced many times.

The master of the boat, giving in to the arguments of the old mamour, took us on board. He looked at me very curiously. I believe that the old mamour told him that I was an intimate friend of Lord Kitchener. Whatever his argument, it had the desired result, and with a sigh of long deferred relief, I at length set foot on the island.

Finds Pourpe Eating

From a distance I saw the upper part of "le taillar." The rest of the machine was hidden by a fold in the ground. Even here, on a lonely island in the middle of the Nile, the aeroplane was surrounded by a crowd of several hundred curious natives.

Pushing my way through, I found Marc Pourpe seated quietly on the sand, under the shade of one of the wings. He was devoring an enormous leg of a chicken, without in the least minding the curious glances which were fixed upon him.

"Well, how goes the appetite? Not too bad?"

"Tiens! C'est vous, Lufbery! How in the world did you find me? Not without a great deal of trouble, I'll wager."

I made a hasty examination of the aeroplane.

"You see," he said, "nothing serious. Only a few wires broken, and several dents in the capot. Pure luck that I didn't turn over. Let me tell you how it happened. Yesterday the visibility was very bad, and this forced me to fly low over the river. Up to this point everything went beautifully, and then suddenly something happened to the motor. There was nothing to do but land.

"I was directly over the river, but luck was with me. I saw this island beckoning me with open arms. Without losing a second I cut the contact, maneuvered and landed like a flower, at first, then kept rolling. Wheels sank in the sand. Result—a superb pylone on my nose.

"I was broken-hearted. I climbed out, sadly regarding my poor cookoo. A bad beginning, with eleven hundred kilometers yet to go in order to reach the junction of the Blue and White Nile. La taillar remained with her tail in the air for a good hour, until the arrival of some of the mamours and other notables of the surrounding villages.

"They were much surprised to hear me speak their language. They thanked me warmly for having the courtesy to fly over their country, and you should have heard their praise of my landing. They thought it nothing short of wonderful. I wasn't exactly of their opinion, but I hadn't the heart to disillusion them."

The Morane being repaired, we willingly accepted the hospitality of the old mamour. He appeared to be very happy to have us as his guests and did everything possible to make the occasion a memorable one. A dinner was given in our honor, to which he invited all the natives of mark from the surrounding villages.

I was very hungry, for I had had nothing to eat since early morning. Therefore no one was happier than myself when the dinner hour came. As soon as we were seated a servant entered carrying an enormous roast turkey on a wooden platter. It was everything which a roast turkey should be—brown, piping hot, done evidently, to a turn. Another servant, this time a Nubian, with a skin as black as coal, and shining like ebony, followed carrying a copper tray loaded with finger bowls of perfumed water.

Crowded about the open door I saw a crowd of beggars. These, too, had come to the banquet, but without official invitation. Although the feast had not yet begun, they were waiting patiently for the fragments which might remain. I felt sorry for them. If all the guests are as hungry as myself, I thought, they are going to be sadly disappointed.

Meal Is Delayed

Meanwhile we sat there, looking at the smoking turkey, waiting, hungrily waiting. I began to be restless. I wondered why they didn't start. Marc Pourpe was telling stories, as affably as though he had just finished a most satisfying meal.

I marveled at his self-control, and then remembered the leg of chicken I had seen him eating on the island. I questioned him with my eyes, and at last he told me that the mamour had sent for something which was very essential to the welfare of his guests. What it was he didn't know, but whatever it was it had not yet arrived.

While he was explaining this to me, the door burst open, and an Arab, very much out of breath, covered with dust, streaming with perspiration, entered.

"Voila!" he said, in French, throwing two knives and two forks on the table. Then he made a low bow and went out.

We were both deeply touched at the thoughtfulness of our old host, who had sent this poor devil on a camel to Mensha for knives and forks, so that his guests might not have to eat with their fingers.

Then with his clean brown hands, he took up the turkey, which he tore in pieces, placing large morsels on our plates. An expert carver could not have done it more skilfully with a knife. We fell to with a will, the poor beggars outside the door watching the rapidly disappearing turkey with mournful eyes.

A second dish was passed, which Pourpe explained to me was liver, fried in Arabic fashion. He had the stomach of an epicure, and so, very prudently, he waited for me to try it first, looking at me, meanwhile, out of the corner of his eye.

I did my best, but with indifferent success, for the meat was burned to a cinder. Hungry though I still was, I had to forego this dish, which the other guests appeared to think a great delicacy. Pourpe, too, declined it, cleverly covering his refusal by telling another story.

After-Dinner Speech

So the banquet drew to a close, and when all had finished, our venerable host, rising gravely from his seat, turned to Pourpe and said:

"My friend, to look at your white skin, I can guess that your father is a rich man. I know, too, that you are brave, and that, if ever in your travels in the skies you should meet a flock of eagles, you will destroy them. May God lead you!"

I did not know, until later, the meaning of his words. But I was impressed by his manner of saying them. And in brevity that after-dinner speech might serve as a model to all the world.

Nine days after leaving Cairo, Pourpe landed at Khartoum. There as everywhere he was warmly welcomed, and, for nearly a week, was the guest of the Governor, Pasha Smith. After so trying a flight, a little rest was necessary, both to the pilot and the mechanician.

Although Pourpe had taken the precaution to wear smoked glasses, his eyes were badly injured by the reflection of the sunlight on the sand. As for myself, my eyes gave me no trouble, but I was very tired and greatly in need of sleep.

It is probable that during the trip I had used every means of transportation which exists in Low Egypt, High Egypt and the Soudan. I traveled by locomotive, passenger train, freight train, cattle train, on camels, donkeys, by water in shallops and barques. I had eaten all sorts of strange food to which I was not accustomed, and had so many bizarre experiences that I felt the need of some leisure, in order to think them over.

All's View Of Voyage

On the evening before the departure for the return journey another dinner was given in our honor. All the English colony and the elite of the Arab and Soudanese society were invited, and drank to the success of Marc Pourpe and to the entente cordiale. Near the close of the dinner Pasha Smith called his old Arab servant, Ali, and said to him:

"Ali, in order to reward you for your many years of faithful and devoted service I am going to present you to the pilot of the taillar." He seemed to be very much pleased, although he was a little shy at being brought so suddenly to the center of attention. He stood motionless for a moment.

"Well, Ali, what do you think of the aviator?" the Pasha demanded.

He lifted his head gravely and replied: "Marc Pourpe is not only a bird man. He is also a good son, and loves the memory of his father who is dead. It is in search of him that he flies over the deserts and in the air. May God protect him!"

One day, in the month of January, the tranquil existence of the old mamour of Wardi Halfa was disturbed by an unusual event—the arrival of a telegram which read:

"To the Mayor of the Town of Wadi Halfa:

"Will you please select and prepare a landing field for the aeroplane which will visit you day after tomorrow? If possible select one near the town. Dimensions, 400 meters square. Mark center with a white circle 20 meters in diameter. Light a fire at one end of the field as soon as you are informed of my departure from this place. This is to help me find the direction of the wind. When you see me coming, guard the field with soldiers, keep it clear of spectators.

"Respectfully,
"Marc Pourpe."

The news of the expected arrival of the bird-man spread rapidly in the town. Men discussed it in the cafes, around their Turkish pipes, telling of what they had heard, enlarging and embellishing the rumors according to the liveliness of their fancy.

Meanwhile, leaving behind him for a second time the great Nubian desert, Pourpe approached nearer and nearer to the town. At last he saw it, a tiny speck on the landscape, but growing larger and larger, until he discovered, near a clump of palm trees, a column of black smoke rising from one end of a broad field, and blown by the wind toward the west.

He cut his motor and descended in wide spirals. Soon he could see very plainly the white circle in the middle of the field, but he was at a loss to explain a larger circle of small black points at its outer rim. Approaching more closely, he saw that they were soldiers, with fixed bayonets, the guard which he had requested of the mamour.

It had not occurred to him to ask that an approach to the field be kept open. The natives evidently expected that he would drop perpendicularly out of the air and land directly on the circle. Great was their astonishment and disappointment when he landed at some distance outside the circle of bayonets. In order to reward them for their faithful efforts I gave them the privilege of guarding his avion, which, because of a strong wind, I had anchored to the ground by means of ropes tied to the wheels and fastened to stakes in the ground.

"Guard it carefully!" I told them. "Don't let any one touch it."

One of them put his hand on a long knife which he had in his belt.

"No one touch taillar!" he said. "But if he go 'way by himself, no can help."

Relatives In Cairo

The voyage was continued the following day and Pourpe arrived safely at Cairo, the first aviator to make this long, and, at that time, dangerous aerial journey. From Cairo he flew to Suez, where he met several members of his family, who wept with joy and pride to see him. They had known him as a little fellow in short trousers, and had not seen him for many years. It was at Suez that he had passed his boyhood and where he learned the Arab tongue.

Leaving this city with many regrets, he flew to Port Said, I following him by train. Here our travels in Africa came to an end, and a few days later, the little Morane being carefully packed, we sailed for Marseilles and Paris. Where we should go from there it was for chance to decide.

(The third chapter of Major Lufbery's autobiography will be published next tomorrow).

—W.S.S.—

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M..Aug. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tategami M.Sept. 2

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per T. K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Sept. 3

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:
Per O.S.K. s.s. Canada M..Aug. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M.Aug. 28
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan.Sept. 3

The first 600 purchasers of the Encyclopædia Britannica (11th edition) in China

Some representative names from among the first 600 purchasers of the Encyclopædia Britannica (11th edition) in China.

2 R. S. Adams, Andersen, Meyer & Co., S'hai
436 E. L. Agassiz, Solicitor, Hongkong
511 G. H. Alabaster, Dunlop Rubber Co., Tientsin
385 A. Beltchenko, Russian Consul-General, H'kow
597 G. D. Bidwell, William Forbes & Co., Tientsin
192 T. G. J. Brown, Chf. Accountant, Canton-Hankow Ry.
586 E. T. Byrne, F. C. Heffer & Co., Shanghai
477 Canton Bureau of Technology
578 Canton Electric Supply Co.
291 Captain Commander of the Artillery, Macao
296 Central Observatory, Peking
355 Chang Bing-foo, Venus Life Assurance Co., Shanghai
104 Chang Cha-sung, Secretary to the President, Peking
188 Chang Pah-yen, Chief Judge, District Court, Tsinan
472 Chekiang Provincial Library, Hangchow
457 Rev. Father Chevalier, Zose Observatory
174 Chinese Post Office, Peking
321 Chow Lan-cha, Superintendent, Provincial Bureau of Public Property, Taiyuan
161 Dr. Chow Pang-tsing, Shanghai
531 S. T. Chow, Traffic Manager, Tientsin-Pukow Railway
158 A. Clement, Compagnie Française de Tramways, Shanghai
422 Arthur Dallas, Engineer, Shanghai
435 R. W. Davis, North-China Daily News, S'hai
93 R. V. Dent, Shanghai
81 D. C. Dick, Engineer, C. M. Customs, S'hai
381 A. F. Evans, Dolonor Salt Collectorate, Kalgan
382 Provincial Bureau of Education, Yunnan
51 Bureau of Education, Peking
239 Edward I. Ezra, Shanghai
276 Fang Ju-chow, Ministry of Interior, Peking
438 D. de H. Farrant, Eastern Ext. Telegraph Co., Shanghai
265 Colonel J. D. F. Garcia, Macao
334 Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, Shanghai
472 Captain G. Gundry, Shanghai Pilots' Assocn.
492 Hankow Ice Works
175 L. D. Henry, Dep. Postal Commissioner, Peking
71 Rev. W. H. Hewitt, St. Stephen's College, Hongkong
240 Mrs. Hilton-Johnson, Shanghai
524 Hwa Chang Antimony Co., Changsha
391 Ju Fang-mei, Director, Bureau of Administration, Kirin
195 E. S. Kadoorie, Shanghai
523 Kailan Mining Administration, Tientsin
31 Kiangsu Provincial Museum, Nanking
520 Kuo Kan-cheng, Mil. Governor's Yamên, Sian
256 Lever Brothers, Shanghai
108 Foochow Polytechnic College
27 Liang Tse-mei, Sec., Ministry of War, Peking
60 Liang Ting-han, The Sun Co., Hongkong
46 Liu Ting-chuen, Ministry of Navy, Peking
522 Lo Kai-hsien, Director of Customs, Canton
120 Lo Shun-wan, Manager, China Merchants, Hongkong
139 N. G. Maitland, Exchange Broker, Shanghai
156 Dr. E. T. Marsh, Shanghai
584 E. Mayor, Shewan, Tomes & Co., Canton
344 Mei Kuang-shee, Attorney General, Shantung
242 C. C. Miao, Salt Revenue, Peking
489 Mitsu Bishi Co., Hankow
316 R. B. Moorhead, Messrs. Moorhead & Halse, Shanghai
282 Chev. G. D. Musso, Shanghai
547 Nanyang Railway & Mining College, Shanghai
563 J. M. Noronha, Secretary, Credit Foncier, Hongkong
451 Naval College, Chefoo
462 Ministry of Navy, Peking
491 Olivier & Co., Hankow
322 Peking University
498 T. Pincione, Engineer, Hai Ho Conservancy, Tientsin
331 Polytechnic Laboratory, Peking
453 The Raven Trust Co., Shanghai
95 R. Barrett, China Land and Finance Co., S'hai
162 L. S. Regine, Peking
112 Staff Q.-M.-Sergt. W. T. Rose, Shanghai Volunteer Corps
134 A. B. Rosenfeld, Cotton Merchant, Shanghai
500 K. Rothe, Superintendent, Chinese Government Telegraph Administration, T'tsin
290 A. Pereira, Manager, Banco Nacional, Macao
140 David Sassoon & Co., Shanghai
21 Shah Ting-hou, Director of Police, Chekiang
144 T. W. Shearstone, Eagle & Globe Steel Co., Shanghai
570 Shen Hsin Cotton Mills, Shanghai
548 C. D. Smith, H. B. M. Consul, Hainan
351 St. Stephen's Girls' College, Hongkong
567 Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming, Peking
126 Tan Koh-fu, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
340 Telegraph Office, Hongkong
181 Rev. M. H. Throop, St. John's University, Shanghai
146 T. Toledano, Exchange Broker, Shanghai
388 W. Stark Toller, Act. British Consul, Chungking
165 Tseng Wei, Gunboat *Kien Wei*, Wuhu
517 Tsu Shao-yuin, Adviser to President, Peking
163 Jonkheer Quarles Von Ufford, Netherlands Legation
1 C. Y. Wang, Mining Engineer, Hankow
304 Wang Pah-han, Director, Chinese Government Tobacco and Liquor Monopoly, Chengtu
264 Water Police Library, Kowloon
285 Chas. E. Watson, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Canton-Kowloon Railway, Canton
50 Waung Lun-pah, Manager, Bank of China, Tsinan
426 Ch. Weber, Messrs. Nabholz, Shanghai
185 B. G. J. Wijnberg, Netherlands Bank, S'hai
495 Yangtsze Engineering Works, Hankow
560 Yokohama Specie Bank, Shanghai
509 Yung Pa ting, Tson Hua Sin Pao, Canton
98 Ziar Lun-hwey, Commercial Bank of China, Shanghai.

The sale to date of more than 195,000 copies is testimony to the popularity of the Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th edition. Evidently the value of the book is widely recognized. The mere number of copies sold, however, is perhaps less striking than the evidence afforded by an examination of the list of buyers, which shows that the book appeals to every type of mind.

Who buys the Encyclopædia Britannica?

As the result of such an examination, the publishers found that one who would make a survey of the quarters in which the Encyclopædia Britannica is used must travel all the way from the palace of the *Dalai Lama* in Tibet to the mess-room of H. M. S. *Collingwood*, and from the office of *Judge Gary*, Chairman of the greatest combination of capital in the world (U. S. Steel Corporation), to the study of *George Bernard Shaw*, socialist and play-wright. The list of buyers in China shows a like diversity of minds and interests. The selection here given is representative save in one important respect. It fails to acknowledge the many students, and the many junior men in business, who have been quick to recognize in the Encyclopædia Britannica a valuable equipment for young people with the world before them.

The demand for the present edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica probably constitutes a record in the annals of bookselling. The evidence of its popularity is striking. But that such a book should be in universal demand in these days is only to be expected. A compact and authoritative library to which the inquirer may confidently turn for information on any subject is a resource strongly indicated by the complexity of contemporary life.

The greater portion already sold.

An important point remains to be noted. Those who have already purchased the Encyclopædia Britannica in China have taken advantage of a favourable offer, limited to a special consignment *of which the greater portion is already sold.* The new Encyclopædia Britannica is evidently a possession that "one ought to have," and readers of this paper who wish to acquire the book at a minimum price (with the option of paying for it in disbursements so small as to be scarcely felt) should not long delay giving their order.

Books and bookcase may be seen in Shanghai at the China Office of the Encyclopædia Britannica Corporation, 37B Canton Road, and throughout China at branches of the Commercial Press (Kuling, Main Street; Mokanshan, West Hill.)

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LORD CECIL DENOUNCES DECLARATIONS BY SOLF

Brands Allegation That Britain Proposed Annexation Of African Colonies Untrue

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—In the course of an interview with a representative of Reuter's Agency, Lord Robert Cecil, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, referring to Dr. Solf's observations regarding the German colonies, said that Dr. Solf was indignant at the suggestion that the rule of Germany was inhumane, Lord Robert Cecil continued "I do not believe that anyone knowing the facts will accept Dr. Solf's view. The British Government will shortly publish a Blue Book about German rule in her colonies. Some of the evidence is a fearful record of brutality. I cannot accept Dr. Solf's doctrine that the Germans wanted a peaceful African Empire.

"On the contrary we know one important section in Germany advocated a German African Empire to dominate Africa militarily and furnish a great store for military purposes. Moreover possession of the ports on the coast would be a very great danger to the Empire and of importance to Germany.

"Dr. Solf's allegation that Mr. Balfour proposed the annexation of the African colonies by the British Empire is inaccurate. Such a proposal has never been made. Mr. Balfour and others have said that it is impossible for Germany to resume control of her colonies. Beyond that neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Lloyd George has gone. The Prime Minister said that the future of the German colonies would be decided at the peace conference. Clearly a great world issue cannot be settled by this country alone. It has to be settled in concert with our Allies.

"Dr. Solf's peroration comprises remarks about common sense, the horrors of war, etcetera. These are general propositions with which everyone in this country has always agreed. Their force is entirely destroyed by the fact that until the tide of war appeared to change we heard nothing about such doctrines. We all remember the stuff about the glories of war, its educative effects and such diabolical trash, but just after the beginning of the German offensive we remember an outbreak throughout Germany of the old demand for world domination. This sudden anxiety for peace, if sincere, shows that Dr. Solf is either a subject of sudden conversion or is almost alone among the Germans.

"I am profoundly convinced that peace cannot be obtained without victory and an acknowledgment by Germany of her defeat."

———W.S.S.———

U.S. BANKS' GOLD RESERVE

(American Wireless To Reuters)

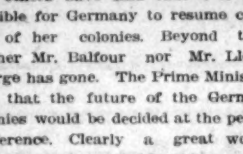
Washington, August 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The total gold reserve in the Federal Reserve Banks is $2,300,051,000, which is $10,000,000 more than last year.

———W.S.S.———

Philippine Destroyer Christened Jose Rizal

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The destroyer donated to the United States Navy by the Philippine Government, now being constructed on the Pacific Coast, will be named Jose Rizal in honor of the noted Filipino patriot, author and sculptor who was shot by the Spanish military authorities in 1896.



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Kiangwan Races Next Month

A two days Gymkhana Race Meeting will be held at Kiangwan track, Sept. 19 and 20 during the Mid-Autumn Festival holidays. The races will be under the direction of the International Recreation Club.

———W.S.S.———

Lawn Tennis

The Range Tennis Club and the Wayfoong Portuguese Sporting Association played their annual match at the Hongkew Recreation Ground last Saturday and Sunday and after a hard contested tourney the Wayfoong team was victorious by 5 matches to 2.

The scores:

E. Leitao and R. Robarts beat A. Hansen and A. Gomes, 6-2, 2-6, 6-1.

R. Canavarro and A. R. Leitao beat H. Encarnacao and A. Souza, 6-1, 6-0.

G. Silva and A. A. Leitao beat J. Pereira and J. C. Britto, 4-6, 6-4, 14-12.

J. Campos and B. Pintos lost to V. Remedios and A. Aguiar, 2-6, 3-6.

S. Rivero and M. Campos beat L. Barrera and C. Correa, 6-1, 6-2.

F. England and J. Canavarro lost to J. Simoes and E. Sharnhorst 7-5, 5-7, 3-6.

J. Aquino and F. Guttierrez beat Pereira and F. X. Silva, 6-2, 6-1.

F. Carlon and R. Souza lost to J. Almeida and S. Collaco, 3-6, 6-4, 5-7.

Sunday's Baseball

A seventh inning rally, when Shanghai scored three runs, failed to beat the Navy at the Race Course Sunday afternoon, the sailors getting away with a 6-5 win. The score was 6-5. There were two features, a stop and throw by Morris and the dash around the bases by Tsze in the last inning.

The box score:

NAVY	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Maloney, p.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Collins, lf.	4	2	0	3	0	0
Savage, c.	4	2	3	6	2	1
Morris, 3b.	3	2	1	2	4	0
Becker, ss.	3	0	2	0	0	0
Pearson, 2b.	2	0	0	4	0	0
Luna, cf.	3	0	2	0	0	0
Anderson, 1b.	2	0	0	5	0	0
Honoski, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	1
Total	28	6	9	21	7	2

SHANGHAI	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Wilhoit, p, c.	4	1	2	0	2	0
Crow, 3b.	4	0	1	2	4	0
Doyle, ss.	3	2	2	4	4	0
Bradley, c., p.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Waite, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0	1
Pomeroy, 2b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
McRae, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Maher, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Tsze, lf.	2	1	0	0	1	0
Total	28	5	7	18	11	1

								R	H	E
NAVY	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	6	9	2
SHANGHAI	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	5	7	1

Two base hit—Savage. Struck out—by Maloney, 6; by Wilhoit 2. Bases on balls—off Maloney, 2; off Wilhoit, 1. Stolen bases—Wilhoit, Crow, Doyle, Savage, Luna, Anderson. Passed ball—Bradley. Wild pitch—Wilhoit. Hits—off Wilhoit, 9 in 6 innings. Hit by pitcher—Doyle, Tsze. Umpires—Brown and Downs. Time of game—1 hour 20 minutes.

———W.S.S.———

Shooting

Portuguese Co., S. V. C.

The 1918 celebration of Mesquita Day by the Portuguese Co., S.V.C., took place on Sunday at the Rifle Range when about 60 members of the company turned up. Captain Diniz was unavoidable absent owing to the death of his infant child and his place was taken by Lieut. Gutterriez.

The program consisted of a rifle competition for the Mesquita Cup, after which prizes were presented to the winners of a Bisley meeting which took place on July 22.

A shield for inter-section competition was also presented by Mr. J. H. Botelho of Botelho Bros., after which the company sat down to enjoy a "rancho," or camp dinner.

The results of the competitions follow:

Mesquita Competition

Practices 9-7-4.

1st prize presented by the Eastern Syndicate; 2nd and 3rd prizes presented by Portuguese Co., S.V.C.

1st prize won by Sigl. Francisco Diniz, points 43 plus 10% = 47.30.

2nd prize won by Corpl. Eduardo Leitao points 41.

3rd prize won by Pte. Plinio Silva points 32 plus 20% = 38.40.

August Cup Competition

Practices 9 and 7.

A class winner Corpl. Eduardo Leitao, points 26 minus 4% 24.96.

B class winner Signl. Francisco Diniz, points 28.

C class winner Pte. Victor Machado, points 20 minus 4% 19.20.

D class winner Pte. Jose P. Pereira, points 18 minus 4% 17.28.

Inter Section Test Competition

1st, No. 2 Section; 2nd, No. 3 Section; 3rd, No. 4 Section; 4th, No. 1 Section.

Today's Band Program

Performances by the Public Band will be given weather permitting, programs as follows:

(1) In the Public Garden at 5:30 p.m.

1. March—Loyalty .....Kappey.
2. Overture—Crown Diamonds ..... Auber.
3. Waltz—Parisienne .....Ganne.
4. Selection—By the Swanee River ..... Myddleton.
5. Waltz—Premier Printemps. Margis.
6. Selection—The Geisha .....Jones.

(2) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 9 p.m.

1. March—The Lion Heart ...Ranson.
2. Overture—Tutti in Maschera ..... Pedrotti.
3. Waltz—Toujours ou Jamais ..... Waldteufel.
4. Selection—The Chieftain ..... Sullivan.
5. Waltz—Sphinx ..... Popy.
6. Sketch—Down South .....Bidgood
7. (a) Spanish Dance—Fandango ..... Royle.
   (b) Serenade—Love in Idleness ..... Macbeth.
8. Selection—Carmen .....Riset.

A. de Kryger,
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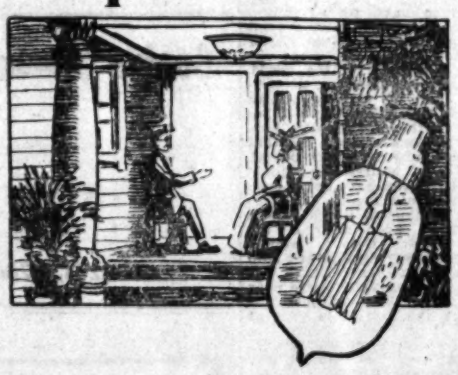

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WEATHER

Cloudy and gloomy weather with threats of rain in the Yangtsze valley and in our regions.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 27, 1918

Germany's Loss of Initiative

THERE can be little doubt that the initiative has now definitely passed out of German hands. The Allies have once more established themselves in the advantageous position of making the enemy guess the adversary's next move instead of having to do the guessing themselves. The latest cables tell us that the Allies realise that it would be folly not to push to the last degree this year the immense advantage of their regained initiative, superior moral and enthusiasm for the offensive. It is pointed out that other considerations, apart from weighty political reasons, are that the Germans still have many divisions in Russia, and it is possible that they have still more divisions booked for a surprise enterprise this year on some other front, hence it is not absolutely certain that a better chance will offer in 1919, for the German front is now more or less fairly "liquid." Therefore, there could be no more effective way of dislocating the enemy's plans for a possible surprise than by keeping him constantly and busily occupied in meeting the Allied attacks. To adopt defensive tactics is about all the enemy can do at the present time. This reversal of initiative has been brought about sooner than we expected.

Whether Marshal Foch is striking his hammer-blows with the object of weakening the enemy in numbers and position and as regards morale preparatory to a decisive blow at some absolutely vital spot, or whether he is at present endeavoring to disorganise what is really a great German retreat or the intention to retreat on large sectors, being content to reap the rich fruits of this disorganisation in the shape of big hauls of prisoners and material and to allow the later results to guide him in the matter of more decisive action this year, we cannot help having a sense of elation at the progress of events.

We seem to be witnessing the preliminaries to a decisive stroke. The Allies are believed by military experts to be employing very considerable forces in the aggregate in the present battles, they are exploiting their gains to the utmost and they are already threatening vital enemy positions. One of the most momentous developments of the fateful battle on the Western Front is the British threat against Bapaume, the fall of which would be a disaster for the enemy. His desperate resistance at Achiet-le-Grand, where the main positions defending Bapaume are located, shows that he realises this. The Allied forces are within a stone's throw of Bapaume, the fall of which, therefore, may be expected momentarily, an event which will indisputably administer another crushing blow to German military prestige and sensibly lower the morale of the German Army as well as shake the faith of neutral states in the exploded theory of German invincibility.

Nowhere do we turn without being able to discern signs of the approaching collapse of Germany. A Washington message advises us that Rear-Admiral Palmer, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has issued a statement in which he informs the nation that the enemy submarines operating off the American coast have absolutely failed in their avowed purposes of interrupting the despatch of troops and supplies. The transports have been kept moving in a steady stream, and their sailings have not been delayed a day. Not one of them bound for Europe has been sunk or even attacked off the American shores. General March, Chief of Staff in the United States, has just testified before the Senate Military Committee that a further improvement in the shipping situation has been noted and the program for transporting troops to France has been going ahead unchanged and unhampered. The total number of American troops embarked for overseas has passed the 1,500,000 mark. So much for the German U-boat campaign, which was to be the be-all and end-all of the war from the German standpoint. General March has also given the lie to the mischievous stories of great unpublished American casualties overseas, it being a well-known fact that all the casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces are given to the public as promptly as it is possible to transmit the news. The Allied Governments do not excel in the art of concealing facts, which the German Government most certainly has proved to be its monopoly.

So much for German failure on land and sea. In the air we find the enemy no better situated. The British and Allied airmen have had another successful week. Moreover, while the enemy's concentration was achieved by inactivity in other sectors, the British airmen did not abate their destructive raids on the enemy's territory. It is a matter of no little significance that aerial raids on London have ceased for the time being under the pressure of events on the battle-front, while the British aerial offensive against Germany grows every day in deadliness and power. It can hardly be disguised, as one of Reuter's messages points out, that Germany is no longer able to afford adequate protection to her immensely long air frontier.

Thus on land, at sea and in the air, the initiative has been snatched from the German grasp by the Allies. With their superior resources, the Allies must necessarily achieve victory. The German loss of initiative which we are now witnessing is the prelude to defeat. The moment of defeat may come this year in the event of the political cauldron in Germany and Austria-Hungary seething beyond boiling point. Or it may come next year, or even in the year following, of which there is very slender prospect. But come it will and must. The Allies are engaged in the dual task of exploding the fetish of German invincibility and of making the world safe for democracy. By doing the one they are automatically doing the other. It is as impossible for Germany to regain her lost initiative as to change the course of the sun. The Kaiser-made war started in illusion. It will end in disillusion.

—W.S.S.—

Correspondence

Food In Shanghai

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir: Apropos of a topic that is at last finding its way into printed discussion, I wish to make a few remarks.

I have traveled and eaten in no less than five countries; but "in all my wanderings round this world of care" I have never elsewhere encountered such abominable food as is forced on the submissive public of Shanghai.

Why is it that the worm has been so slow about turning? Do the proprietors of hotels and boarding houses overawe their patrons? And if so, how? It is true that we cannot do without eating but neither can our hosts and hostesses do without the extortionate fees that they charge us.

"It can't go on forever." Some day the diners-out of Shanghai will rise in rebellion, and thenceforth ee that conditions change, at least to the following extent:

1.—All Chinese servants who handle food served to foreigners will be rigidly supervised by foreign chefs or house-keeper. In this way cleanliness in particular, and other desiderata in general, will be secured.

2.—The waiters will be required to know the few words of English necessary to efficiency in their calling.

3.—Fresh milk, cream and vegetables will be served regularly, and for not more than double the prices that obtain in America.

4.—The custom of giving waiters more in tips than the food they serve is worth, will suffer a decline.

"Tell me what you eat, and I'll tell you what you are." When all is said, eating is one of the chief occupations of life. There is absolutely no reason why we cannot have good fare in Shanghai. The only thing necessary is to declare ourselves in unmistakable terms.

I enclose my card, and am, Sir,
SENIUS.

Shanghai, August 26, 1918.

Musician-Soldier Tells Of Italy At War

Ugo Ara Of The Fionzaley Quartet, After More Than A Year Near The Front, Is Enthusiastic Over Italian Soldiers And The American Y. M. C. A.

(New York Times)

Fifteen months ago, Ugo Ara, member of the famous Fionzaley Quartet, decided that duty to his native Italy came before duty to his art. So he gave up playing with the quartet, crossed the ocean, and offered his services to the Italian Government. Ever since, until he was honorably discharged and told to return to America last month, he has watched, act by act, the splendid struggle of his native land against the Austrians, from the Caporetto disaster to the glorious days when they hurled back the enemy from the Piave and the heighs of Asiago.

He is now back here minus $8,000, all the money he had saved up through years of self-denial, which he joyfully handed over for the relief of his suffering fellow-countrymen, but the richer by a thousand experiences of war and glowing with admiration for the soldiers of Italy and their coadjutors, the members of the American Y.M.C.A.

Safe again in a New York hotel, Signor Ara poured out his story the other day with genuine Italian wealth of gesticulation and a favor that came from the heart.

"The morale of the Italian Army," he said, "is 50 percent better today than it was a year ago, before the debacle at Caporetto. The presence of the English and French on our front brought a tremendous change, and the Americans are pouring into Europe is having a marvelous effect on our fighters. All over Europe there is a veritable passion for you Americans. You will be our salvation. We of the older nations have done what we can do; all we can do now is to hold until you come.

"Among the reforms inaugurated by General Diaz in the Italian Army, three have had an especially salutary effect—better mess for the soldiers, life insurance for every man, and two leaves of absence a year instead of one. These three reforms have had much to do with raising the morale in our army.

"The great mistake of General Cadorna was not to be well-informed about the lowered morale among his troops, which resulted in the terrible defeat of last Fall. Apparently, he was quite unaware of the discouragement in the ranks of his men. As a result, he has lost the aureole with which we in Italy had surrounded him.

"You people over here in America have no idea of what war is as we in Italy know it. Italy is a poor country. We have absolutely none of the three most essential things for carrying on war—wheat, coal, and steel. Every bit of these three we must get from other countries, and, when our supply of any one of them runs low, it is terrible, because, without it, we cannot go on with the war.

"You Americans talk of coal shortage, but you haven't the faintest conception of what coal shortage really means. Why, in Italy, coal is like"—Signor Ara excitedly searched for a proper comparison—"a piece of coal is like—caviar, yes, caviar! Ah, war without misery is bad enough, but war with misery is a terrible thing.

"When I got back to America and saw white bread and butter and sugar I couldn't believe my eyes.

"'Can I have two lumps?' I inquired incredulously. When I got the answer 'yes,' I thought it a joke. And the cakes you have here! And the fruit! It is all like fairyland!

"The Italian resistance on the Piave was extraordinary. 'No longer do we Italians talk of Caporetto—that is all over! Before the battle of the Piave last month there was gloom in Italy and much fear that, when the Austrians launched their next attack, they might hack their way through even to the Po. But it was not to be, thank God! The way our men behaved will live forever in our history. Some of them, after fighting for days without a rest, refused to give way to relief troops, fearing that the change might make a difference in the resistance.

"The Americans now abroad are keeking alive our energies and our hopes. There is a spirit of justice and humility among them which is simply admirable. As for the Y. M. C. A., with whom I had the honor to work in Italy, there is no praise adequate for what they have done and are doing."

Asked to tell some of his own adventures, Signor Ara smiled and shrugged his shoulders.

"My adventures?" he said. "Alas! —nothing gallant, nothing chivalric, nothing glorious—no wounds, no titles, no Croix de Guerre, but a vaster conception of life, a keener sense of duty, a sharper desire for justice, a deeper sympathy for human suffering.

"When I left New York I didn't know whether, on account of my health, my Government would accept my services. In fact, they were accepted only conditionally: I was not allowed to go to the firing line—a shock from which I have not yet recovered.

"The beginning of my military life was, as is often the case, more grotesque than brilliant. After a few interminable days spent in a tumbledown convent, (transformed, for the occasion, into a barracks,) where I had leisure to learn the difficult art of waiting and the biting discipline of being considered nothing but a number, I was suddenly put into the Ambulance Corps and sent 'somewhere' in the north of Italy, with fifteen undesirable companions of whom, for one reason or the other, the commander of the barracks wanted to get rid.

"'Do you know how to typewrite?' asked the director of the hospital, to whom I introduced myself on my arrival.

"'No, Sir.'

"'Are you, then, a good bookkeeper?'

"'No, sir.'

"'But you certainly are, at least, a decent stnographer?'

"'No, Sir.'

"'And what the devil can you do, then?'

"'Nothing.'

"'Are you perhaps a musician?'

"I avowed my crime.

"'Holy Virgin!' exclaimed the poor man, putting desperate hands in his hair, 'what shall I do with you?'

"A few moments later he decided what to do with me; he made me sweep the floor, wash the dishes, and count the soiled linen.

"This humble life lasted only a few days. Following a conversation I had a certain evening with one of the leading physicians of the place, I was promoted to Sanitary Adjutant. For several months I lived immured in a hospital, forgetting all the rest of the world, doubting if anything existing on earth but suffering and sorrow, and learning daily lessons of courage and resignation that I shall never forget.

"It is with a special emotion that I remember a certain tetanus patient who, for about two months, suffered day and night a martyrdom which no pen could ever describe. No drugs, no injections could calm his torture any more. Physicians were convinced he would either die or become insane. A strange bond of sympathy soon arose between us two—and in a few days I was the only person in the hospital able to put him to sleep. Dozens of times I used to visit him during the twenty-four hours, and every time I saw him getting calmer, and close his eyes, and have a rest, I felt that for each one of those comforting slumbers it was worth while to have come from any distance and have sacrified anything in the world.

"I was just beginning to get accustomed to hospital life when orders came to leave at once with a 'Sanitary Commission for the Prisoners of War,' to which I was attached as Secretary and interpreter. Many thousands of prisoners had to be thoroughly examined, and for several weeks, we traveled up and down a certain region in American tempo and European discomfort. Oh! how I did realise that reclining chairs, New York restaurants, and soda fountains are delightful pleasures!

"Meanwhile, fighting contained bitterly and successfully. One after the other the heights of the Carso passed into our hands. Trieste was not so far away. The dream of generations was near relisation, when—unexpected, incomprehensible, incredible—came the disaster of Caporetto! Nobody knows the real cause of it. Years will pass before the truth comes out. It cerainly was the most terrific blow in the history of the Italian Kingdom. To have lost in a few days, almost in a few hours, what, with blood and sacrifices, had been conquered in two glorious years of fighting, to see entire provinces invaded by the enemy, and a whole corner of our sacred land soiled by his iron heel and martyrised by his brutal rule, seemed too bitter, too humiliating, too cruel to be true! Discouragement would have been more than plausible under those circumstances.

"Fortunately, the result was the opposite. As if by enchantment, a desperate cry of revolt and vengeance arose simultaneously in the whole country. From that moment all Italian hearts, united in their misfortune better than they had been in successful days, were dominated by the same holy and mad desire: resist the enemy and chase him away from the stolen territories.

"Suffocating in a mad desire of action, I renewed my request to be sent to the first line. Again I was rejected. Then, unable to do better, I presented to my country the little fortune (40,000 francs) earned in Europe and America during fourteen years.

"Winter came and with it indescribable suffering among the soldiers, due to frostbite. One after the other those gallant boys had to pass into the operating room, where toes, feet, or entire legs had to be sacrificed in order to avoid blood poisoning and death. Some of them were splendid with calm, courage, and resignation; others were indifferent—too worn out to say or feel anything. Among all the sad spectacles of war I don't know any more penetrating than that of a legion of young men coming back from the trenches with a more or less **intact body—and no soul! I was** wondering what could be done for those poor creatures, how they could have a new birth. The answer came —from America!

"In January, 1918, the Y.M.C.A. reached Italy. Unknown, reserved, modest, its representatives began to wander from hospital to hospital, from barrack to barrack, offering not only their time, love, and science, but also, with the well-known generosity of the people of your country, a whole rain of games, musical instruments, books, sporting articles, magazines, phonographs, and everything which could recreate and amuse normal and convalescing soldiers.

"The beginning was a failure. The most extraordinary rumors circulated about them. Hidden political and religious aims were attributed to them. Diffidence surrounded them. But, firm on the rock of their tranquil consciences, the members of the Y.M.C.A. continued their beneficial work.

"Finally, when the military and civil authorities, as well as the entire population, began to realise what they were doing, with what a pure, clean spirit they were working, what a noble, human mission had taken them to our country, and what a sense of charity and love dictated each of their actions—when everybody at last became convinced that they really never meant to install Billy Sunday in the Vatican, turn the famous fountain of Loreto into a swimming pool, or transform Santa Maria del Fiore into a Christian Science Church, all the sympathy of the entire country was directed toward those generous friends, and no manifestation of gratitude was deemed too great in order to prove to them that they were fully understood and appreciated.

"It was my privilege, during four delightful months, to be attached as a secretary and interpreter to the Italian Commission of the Y.M.C.A. presided over by Professor J. Nollen, former President of Lake Forest University, and it was a source of inexpressible joy to see their work growing in success and importance up to the moment when the Minister of War, after a long, intimate interview with George Braden, Director of Physical Culture, recognising officially the enormous utility of the society, spread through the whole of Italy a bulletin directed to the commanders of the army, ordering them to open wide the doors to the members of the Y.M.C.A. and facilitate their work in every possible manner. From that day Mr. Braden, a real apostle of health and happiness, whose devotion to our cause cannot be praised enough, began a triumphant tour through the country, organising all kinds of races and sporting events, installing courses in physical culture at the military schools, convalescent homes, and rest camps, and introducing 'file method,' which was soon adopted by all the military instructors of the kingdom. Inmates of hospitals were cared for with special love and patience and cheered with all kinds of games, moving-picture shows, musical performances, and regular instruction in sports like volley ball, shuffleboard, quoits, etc.

"The most touching and encouraging letters of thanks and admiration poured in from everywhere.

"'You have transformed my convalescent home from a house of sorrow into an abode of joy,' wrote a well-known Colonel. Another director of a hospital thus expressed his gratitude: 'The austere atmosphere of my hospital has been transformed into an atmosphere of perfect serenity since your coming.'

"Things were going on splendidly and my attachment to the society was growing daily when orders came to me to leave immediately for America. I packed my things, said goodbye to the Y.M.C.A., and left for Paris.

"Calm, dignified, reserved, spiritualised by her suffering, almost deserted, the French capital never seemed to me more beautiful or more imposing. How deeply did she understand the words of her admirable poet:

"Rien ne nous rend plus grands
qu'une grande douleur,
Les plus desesperes sont les chants
les plus beaux,
Et j'en sais d'immortels qui sont de
purs sanglots.

"Her sobs seem to have sanctified her. The air of her boulevards reminds one of the perfume of flowers and the increase of churches. Her Seine seems to have turned into a sacred river, into which people want to plunge to purify themselves. After having been the brain of Europe she has become the heart of the world. No danger can frighten her, no suffering bend her, no tragedy tarnish her spirit, no pain abate her wit, 'les Gothas,' 'les Berthas,' 'les boches,' lack of coal, restrictions of food, all that is an excellent subject for new poems, new songs, new satires. On Montmartre the 'chansons' have never been more flourishing and lively.

"My last evening in Paris was a 'soir de Gotha.' Soon after 11 the alarm was given. Calmly, almost gayly, the passersby disappeared into the cellars. Lieutenant Andre de Coppet of New York and I were near the Opera House. We continued our walk through the Rue de la Paix as far as the Pont Royal. There we stopped. The silvery Seine was serenely gliding at our feet. Severe and majestic stood the Madeleine before us. At one side was the glory of the Louvre, at the other the smiling beauty of the Champs Elysees. The Chambre des Deputes constituted the background. In the clear sky the fire of the barrage was hardly visible. The guns were shooting nervously. Not a soul was around us. The spectacle was magnificent and penetrating. Andre de Coppet broke the silence.

"'It is, indeed, a new great page in the history of our friendship,' said he, with evident emotion. I shook his hand warmly and could not add a word.

"A few minutes later, the 'berlogue' was sending into the air its lively tunes. People, coming out of their refuges, started their lives again in the most natural way, and all the bells of Paris, tolling in the most joyous manner, announced in chorus that the danger was over.

"Next day I felt Paris and sailed for 'an Atlantic port.'

"The voyage was all we could desire. An extraordinary atmosphere of calm reigned on the steamer. People had the feeling of being still on French soil. And now here I am in your country again, in your noble, generous, chivalrous country, toward which the eyes of all the Allies are turned with confidence, gratitude, and admiration! Over there, in the trenches, barracks, training camps, and hospitals, French, Italian, English, and Belgian soldiers are finding new strength, new courage, and new energies in the expectation of the approaching formidable help of their American comrades.

"They will not be deceived. Are not the most extraordinary, the most glorious deeds to be expected from the worthy children and heirs of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln?"

—W.S.S.—

Mr. Nishihara's Complaints

Mr. Nishihara, the well-known "Unofficial Japanese Minister to Peking," arrived at Moji on the 10th instant and in an interview with the representative of a certain Japanese newspaper he made the following remarks:

"People say that I have been recalled by Premier Terauchi but I myself have not as yet received any word from the Premier to that effect. People also say that I have been an obstacle to Baron Hayashi in Peking but I do not feel so at all. Although I am not absolutely without any knowledge about the Kirin forestry and mines loan, the newspapers in Japan have been too careless indeed in publishing reports in that connection. You journalists are also Japanese citizens, why should you attack any one who is doing things to promote the interests of Japan? Unworthy as I am I have always placed the interests of my country before anything else. What other motive could I have cherished? The Peking papers attacked me very bitterly when I was there and said that it was necessary for the Japanese Government to recall me at once in the interests of the friendly relations of the two countries. The Japanese papers reproduced all such reports. Was there anything more absurd than this? Our own citizens tried to spoil what we were doing our best to get for our country. Nobody knows the hearts of such Japanese citizens cherish who attack me in everything in which they themselves cannot gain any personal interests."

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

FOR GOODNESS SAKE HOW MANY TIMES MUST I TELL YOU TO GO AND GET DRESSED - WE MUST CALL ON THE CAMPBELL'S AT EIGHT OCLOCK SHARP -
WELL - I'M READY -
I'LL BE FIXED IN A MINUTE -
IT'S AFTER EIGHT - NOW - MAGGIE
I'M NEARLY READY -
ONE HOUR LATER -
JUST ANOTHER MINUTE NOW!
LATER.
GEO MCMANUS
5-31

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Bernard Shaw On Education

"I thank my stars that as the German System of Education differs from ours only in being more thoroughly believed in, we may win the war by virtue of being less 'Educated' than our enemy."

I have often wondered whether our school system is really a system of education at all.

It seems to me that it is only the sequestration and imprisonment of children so as to prevent them being a continual nuisance to their parents.

That children and adults cannot live together comfortably is a simple fact of nature which must be faced before any discussion of their treatment can advance beyond the present stage of sentimental twaddle.

The blood relationship does not matter.

If I have to do my work amid noise and disorder and break it off repeatedly to console the yelling victim of a broken shin, or to act as judge, jury and executioner in a case of assault with violence.

Curious Little Questioner

If I have to be at call continually as a dictionary and encyclopedia for an insatiably curious little questioner to whom everything in the visible universe requires an immediate explanation.

If I cannot discuss the Billing case with an adult friend because there is always a small chaperon within earshot.

If I have to talk down to the level of a child's intelligence, and incidentally to humbug it in the interest of my own peace and quietness, for hours every day.

If I have to choose between spending my time either answering the question, "May we do this?" or shrieking, "Don't dare to do that."

If I have to be medical officer of health, wardrobe mistress, sanitary inspector, surgeon for minor operations, fountain of justice, and general earthly providence for a houseful of children, the effect on my career is the same whether the children are my own or my neighbor's; that is, I shall be so interrupted and molested and hindered and hampered in any business, profession, or adult interest, artistic, philosophic, or intellectual, which I may be naturally qualified to pursue, that I shall have to choose between being a mere domestic convenience and getting rid of my children somehow.

Get Rid Of Children

Under these circumstances a modern humane parent who can afford it always does get rid of the children by handing them over in their infancy to servants and later on to schoolmasters. The humane parents who cannot afford this let their children run wild. I insist on the word humane because there is a third alternative open to inhuman people.

By simple cruelty they can tame their children to sit still and ask no questions, to make no noise, not to tear their clothes, not to speak until they are spoken to, to be instantly obedient, and to take extraordinary pains to keep their misdeeds concealed (mostly by lying) from their elders.

Many people are so constituted that an occasional exercise in breaking a child's will, punishing it, and seeing it flinch and scream under the rod or go pale with terror, is pleasurable to them. But this is bad for the child.

Any dog trainer will testify that a spaniel can be spoiled for life by a single act of terrorisation; and many human beings have been spoiled in this way.

It is no doubt desirable that little boys and girls should have sufficient self-control to sit quietly throughout a suitably short religious service once a week, or to hold their breath whilst swimming under water across a bath; but for most of their time they should be as noisy as nightingales, as restless as squirrels, as curious as monkeys, and quite as indifferent to the tidiness of their hair or the integrity of their clothes.

Education A Pretense

The humane parent knows this and puts up with it when the children are about; but that is precisely why humane parents are the first to get rid of their children under pretense of "sending them to be educated."

The schoolmaster is the person who takes the children off the parents' hands for a consideration.

That is to say, he establishes a child prison; engages a number of employe schoolmasters as turnkeys; and covers up the essential cruelty and unnaturalness of the situation by torturing the children if they do not learn, and calling this process, which is within the capacity of any fool or blackguard, by the sacred name of Teaching.

Wrong Of The System

That is what is wrong with our so-called educational system. Every genuine teacher knows it. Every person who understands children and sympathises with them, like Dr. Montessori, knows it. Everyone who, like the wife of the Master Builder in Ibsen's play, has a genius for fostering the souls of little children, knows it. But I am the only person who ever mentions it; and not one of those who have pretended to discuss my views has ever dared to allude to it.

When I tell the story of my friend who, in a hasty fit of sympathy with a beaten child, punched the head of an elementary schoolmaster, and was fined $10 and informed that he would have been fined $25 if he had hit a gentleman, elementary schoolmasters, against whose scandalous underpayment I have always protested, rage at me for disparaging their gentility (as if the valuation had been made by me); but they have never squarely faced the fact that the wages and social standing of the skilled and earnest teacher of genuine vocation are kept down by the competition of the fellow who because he can lock a school gate and hurt a child with a cane, can therefore do all that the children's parents pay for.

Such an unskilled ruffian can always depend on the parents supporting him in any further pretensions he may make; for do they not owe to him the quietude and freedom of their lives?

Self-Educated Leaders

The result it that when war emergencies subject the so-called education of our governing classes to a stringent practical test, we discover that their ignorance costs millions of money and thousands of lives; and is quite staggering to the two classes who have to save the situation; namely, the self-educated and the truants.

By the self-educated I mean those who have taken advantage of the voluntary associations, the Summer schools, the professional societies, the propagandist organisations which continually keep up a supply of lectures and controversial discussions under free conditions, and also of the access to literature and art and musc provided by our libraries, galleries, concerts, theaters and the like.

If every secondary school and university were wiped out by an air raid tomorrow, and their staffs buried amid the ill-concealed exultation of their unfortunate pupils, thereby throwing our young people on the agencies I have just named, there would be an immediate and enormous increase in the number of really educated persons in England, and a quite blessed disappearance of a mass of inculcated error and obsolescence and of that intense hatred of intellectual and artistic culture which exists today among our public school and university graduates because it is known to them only as an excuse for loathsome prison tasks.

Freedom For Pupils

When young people are as free to walk out of a classroom where they are bored by a dull teacher as grown-up people are to walk out of a theater where they are bored by a dull playwright, the schools will be far more crowded than the theaters, and the teachers far more popular than the actors.

Until then we shall remain the barbarians we are at present.

Formerly, when games were forbidden in schools, and children were expected to study Latin for twelve hours a day, the children were keen on games and fighting.

Now that games have been made compulsory school subjects, boys will soon hate athletics and fighting as they now hate "English literature," and their country will be gathered like a daisy by the first vigorous nation that ventures to cultivate its wits and its muscles in freedom.

For my part, I thank my stars every day that as the German "system of education" differs from ours only in being more thoroughly carried out, and much more sincerely believed in, we may win the war by virtue of being less "educated" than our chief antagonist.

—W.S.S.—

Lady Inspectors for Girls' Schools

The Chief of the Educational Bureau in Peking has considered it necessary for the Government to appoint ladies as educational inspectors for the different girls' schools in the Capital. According to the Chief's belief, the work of inspecting the girls' schools can never be carried out satisfactorily by men inspectors, because for certain reasons they can never inspect the schools so closely and minutely as ladies can. A memorandum is understood to have been prepared by the said Chief to be submitted to the Minister of Education embodying his views on this question, and he will also recommend the graduates from the Higher Normal Girls' School for appointment as female educational inspectors.

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ALLIED AIR MASTERY PROVED BY FIGURES

Germans Lose Three Planes To Allies' One And Suffer Raids Besides

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—The British airmen have had another successful week. In heavy fighting, notably between Albert and the Amiens-Roye Road, 62 enemy machines were destroyed and 21 driven down out of control during the week against 26 British machines missing.

Moreover, while the enemy's concentration was achieved by inactivity in other sectors, the British airmen did not abate their destructive raids on the enemy's territory. Raids on London have ceased for the time being under the pressure of events on the battlefront, while the British aerial offensive against Germany grows every day in deadliness and power. It can hardly be disguised that Germany is no longer able to protect adequately her immensely long air frontier.

London, August 24.—Air Ministry official:

We dropped eight tons of bombs on Thursday night on the aerodromes at Folpersweiler, setting fire to several large sheds and hangars, and attacked the chemical works at Saar-Albe with excellent results, fires and explosions being caused. Three of our machines are missing.

On Friday we bombed the aerodrome at Buhl and the railway-junction at Treves. Several bursts were observed on the station and railway. All our machines returned.

Air Ministry official:

Despite thunderstorms last night we raided the aerodrome and railway junction at Ehrange, northeast of Treves, and caused a fire and considerable damage.

———W.S.S.———

OPIUM MONOPOLY GRANT WILL PREVENT SMOKING

Buyers Of Drug Must Use It In Manufacture Of Medicine, Says Ministry Of Interior

Claiming that the grant of the monopoly for the sale of opium to the Yah Chi Syndicate was made under the condition that the drug will be used for medical purposes, the Ministry of the Interior denies that opium will be allowed to be smoked. Such is the substance of the reply to the protest made by General Yang Shan-teh, the Military Governor, and Mr. Chi Yao-san, the Civil Governor of Chekiang. The message is published in full in the Chuan Che Kung Pao, Official Gazette of Chekiang, and follows:

"For the perusal of Tuchun Yang and Governor Chi of Chekiang: Your telegram noted. The purchase of the opium stock was the natural sequence of the proposal two years ago of the Tuchun and Governor of Kiangsu.

"The government expected to destroy the stock or keep the drug permanently. However, in view of the financial condition of the nation, it has been found to be impossible to pursue either course. Hence it was decided to use the opium thus purchased in the manufacture of medicines.

"Opium may be used in many forms of medicine. Its use is not confined to assisting in getting rid of the opium habit. To illustrate this, it was only recently that the American Red Cross made a request for a gift from the Chinese Customs for a quantity of opium for the manufacture of army medicine. Its use is indeed varied.

"It must be understood that this arrangement was not to lift the ban on opium prohibition. The opium will be used in the manufacture of medicinal products. The sale of opium as such could not be limited to any territory or special area, nor could we specify any place for the erection of such medicine factories.

"This Ministry is in receipt of many telegrams from Hangchow and Kashing. Citizens of these cities have also telegraphed to other authorities in Peking. We have considered all the protests find that the messages were full of misunderstandings.

"The Ministry of the Interior."

Baby Killers Captured By Allies

These "Baby Killers of Berlin" will no longer roam the skies and drop deadly missiles upon the defenseless villages of France and England and upon hospitals. These German aviators were captured by Allied airmen and are now in a concentration camp far from the battle lines.

News Brevities

A Buddhist priest was a defendant in the Mixed Court yesterday, charged with the theft of eight scrolls from the Bubbling Well temple. The priest admitted removing the scrolls and pawning them, according to the police evidence, but stated in defense that the elders of the temple had removed the deeds for the premises and those left within had nothing to eat. The case was remanded to permit further investigation as some $70 worth of other property of the temple is missing.

* * *

A Chinese convicted of securing various sums by using the names of Mr. M. Jaffer and A. G. Basil, 121 Szechuen Road, was given two months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

There was nothing in the evidence as to the quality of the cakes but on the strength of the gash in Zee Chow-zee's arm the Mixed Court gave Tsang Tsung-hyiu six months in jail. Zee said that he had been baking cakes and had given several to his assistant, Tsang, to eat. Tsang had thrown them on the floor, refused to go back to work and finally picked up a chopper and swung it across his employer's forearm. The accused's alibi was that Zee, besides presenting him with the cakes, had given him a blow with a pair of fire tongs.

* * *

Mr. W. W. Ritchie, the Chinese Postal Commissioner at Shanghai, has resumed his office here.

* * *

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration for the week ended August 17 was 61,540 tons and the sales during the same period amounted to 52,682 tons.

* * *

Mr. Walter G. Holliday of the Standard Oil Company returned from Tsingtau yesterday.

* * *

Capt. T. F. Doyle arrived by the steamer Tuckwo from Kiukiang yesterday.

* * *

Messrs. E. Carroll and T. P. Givens leave on the Chikugo Maru for Japan.

* * *

Four armed robbers, who held up the rice shop owned by King Wo and Company at Chungking and Manila Roads last night, fired three shots at pursuing policemen and civilians and escaped. The robbers secured less than $50.

* * *

The British American Tobacco Co., Harbin, has contributed 250,000 cigarettes to the Czecho-Slavs through the Y.M.C.A., Harbin.

* * *

A marriage has been arranged between Hubert Thomas Booker, lieutenant, Royal Engineers, late of Mejillones, Chile, younger son of Eustace Booker, of Chicago, and Winifred Mary, elder daughter of E. Guy Hillier, C.M.G., of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Peking, China, and of Angmering, Sussex.

* * *

The Peking and Tientsin Times writes: We have received a visit from Deacon Elias John, of the Chaldean Church, who is collecting funds for the widows and orphans of murdered Christians in Mesopotamia. He hails from Bagdad, where, prior to the British occupation, most of his near relatives were slain by the Turks and he himself was seriously wounded by Turkish bullets

Moritari Salutamus

Chuan Pao-kung was smiling broadly. He winked at a young woman as he passed along the street and waved gaily to another a few yards further on. His friends Chen Ah-lung and Wang Jen-fu, who accompanied him, seemed also in holiday mood. They laughed and ogled the girls and sang and when their companion rambled into a loudly humorous disquisition on love and its uncertainties they ably interpolated remarks from their own experiences, to the delight of the crowd.

There was quite a crowd on the Chunghua Road watching the trio as it came along and once one of the three paused and shouted a laughing invitation to all and sundry to come with them to a certain locality in Pootung where events were about to transpire. The crowd laughed back and the three, with the fifty-two police constables who accompanied them, moved on. For Chuan and Chen and Wang were going to their execution.

Convicted of participation in several armed robberies committed in Pootung, the three men were being escorted from the Arsenal to the scene of one of their raids, where they were shot shortly after 2 p.m. yesterday.

"Friends, if you wish to see us ascend to Heaven, go to Pootung and await us at the Chi Ka Do," shouted one of the three as they neared the Nantao Bund. And the crowd rocked again. Chuan and Chen and Wang were still chuckling as their boat, with an increased escort, pulled away from the wharf.

———W.S.S.———

American Socialists Visit Italian Front

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch received from the Italian front says that the American Socialist Mission which conferred with the members of the Italian Socialist Party visited the front at Nervesa, witnessed a lively artillery action, and obtained an admirable view of the fighting from Mount Sasso Rosso. They expressed admiration for the calm spirit of the population of Bassano under the fire of the enemy. They also visited Lake Garda and Mount Pasubio.

The Mission inspected the American troops and said that they found the American soldiers of superb physique and high morale. They were making thorough preparations for active service, to which they look forward with enthusiasm.

Unclaimed Telegrams

Great Northern Telegraph Co.

July 22—Yokohama. Gill, Astor House.
„ 30—Vladivostok. Lieutenant Zoubryhitsky, Russian Consulate.
„ 30—Vladivostok. Graf, Hotel Astor House.
Aug. 1—New York. Gzekanski, Astor House.
„ 3—Kobe. Flories Vanleer, Astor.
„ 4—Dairen. Charles Coy.
„ 7—Peking. Moravitzky, Astor.
„ 9—Shameen. Kotaiyoko.
„ 12—Kobe. Thomson, care Astor House.
„ 13—Changchun. Range Road 53, Popel.
„ 18—Yokohama. Pearman, Astor House.
„ 21—Kobe. Brataco.

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.

July 13—South China Trading. New York.
„ 14—Yatyuenwah. Hongkong.
„ 14—Cantrell. Sydney.
„ 17—L. Covernier Consulat France. Preenpail.
„ 19—Ricou. Passenger Shinyo Maru. Macao.
„ 20—Brachman. Str. Monteagle. Philadelphia.
„ 29—Mirovitch. Sourabaya-Simpany.
„ 31—Chengyunghong, Kiangse Road. Hongkong.
„ 31—Evato Katstaro Kita, Soochein Road Sairakuri. Bombay.
Aug. 2—Fong, 21 Elgin Road. Shameen.
„ 2—Charles Coy. Dairen.
„ 12—Trevatt, s.s. Nanking. Hongkong.
„ 12—Ngaiche, c/o Howtsun, Szechuen Road. Hongkong
„ 15—Passeri. Sakako.
„ 16—Passeri. Sakako.
„ 17—Shestakoff, Russian Consulate. Hongkong.
„ 18—Urgent, Leeteckkhoi, care of Limyeathong, Oriental Hotel, Nanking Road. Bangkok.
„ 22—Perrison. Alexandria.
„ 23—Hansots. Belfast.

MY FOUR LITTLE ONES USED BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Albert Nie, St. Brieux, Saskatchewan, writes:—"I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four little ones a great deal of good." Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, always do good—they cannot possibly do harm—being guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 60 cents a vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

RICE GOES DOWN AGAIN

On account of the definite denial by the Kiangsu authorities that rice will be allowed to be exported to Japan the local market price of the cereal is beginning to assume the normal figure. At the closing hour yesterday the standard grade was selling at $7.50 per picul which was only about 25 cents above normal. In view of the arrival of the fresh crop just harvested at Shanghai, the price is expected to go down below the normal before the end of the month.

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ONE SON DEAD, ANOTHER WOUNDED IS NEWS FOR ROOSEVELT ONE DAY

News Of Theodore's Injury Comes On Heels Of Confirmation Of Quentin's Death

THIRD BLOW TO FAMILY

Capt. Archibald Not Yet Recovered From Wounds—President Sends Condolences

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 20.—Hardly had Colonel Theodore Roosevelt received news today confirming the death of his son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, than he received a cablegram from his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., from Paris which stated that Major Theodore, Jr., had been wounded and was in Paris. The Colonel and his wife bore up bravely under the new trial.

The cable message read:

"Ted wounded. Not seriously. Here with me. Not any danger. No cause for anxiety."

The Colonel explained that Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was connected with a Red Cross hospital in Paris. It is thought that Major Roosevelt had been wounded at the front and removed to the hospital where his wife was.

No further communication has been received by the Roosevelt family and nothing has been heard from the War Department in Washington.

Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., went to France with the first American soldiers. About seven weeks ago he was gassed. He refused at that time to go to a hospital. Three weeks ago he was cited for gallantry.

Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt received the news confirming the death of Quentin during the morning. With them were their two daughters, Mrs. Alice Longworth and Mrs. Richard Derby.

During the afternoon Colonel Roosevelt received the following message from President Wilson:

"The White House,
"Washington, D. C.

"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt:

"Am greatly distressed that the news of your son's death is confirmed. I had hoped for other news. He died serving his country and died with fine gallantry. I am deeply grieved that his service should have come to this tragic end.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Colonel Roosevelt replied as follows:

"President Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.:

"I thank you for your courtesy and kindness in telegraphing me, and I deeply appreciate your expression of sympathy and of approval of my son's conduct.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Hundreds of telegrams, cablegrams, and letters of sympathy were received at Sagamore Hill during the day.

Early in the evening the Japanese Red Cross Commission, the members of which are to be the guests of Henry Davison at Locust Valley, L. I., over Sunday, visited Colonel Roosevelt. The Japanese were headed by Prince Tokutawa, and with them were Mr. Davison and his son, Truby.

In addressing the commission the Colonel spoke of the great work the Red Cross was doing. He mentioned the peace at Portsmouth, for which he received the Nobel Peace Prize. The money, which was turned over to the Government, had been returned to him at his request, he said, and it will be given to war charities, the majority going to the Red Cross. A certain amount, he said, would be given to charities of the Allied Powers.

"There shall be only one peace," he said, "and that is the peace of right, and the only way to secure it is through a fighting force. No nation has been more efficient in this war than Japan, and no two nations in the world should work together better than Japan and the United States. Any man who works at this time against the interest of Japan is a traitor to civilisation and humanity, and if a man has done this he has been playing Germany's game against the United States."

The Colonel then took his visitors to the trophy room, where he showed them a sword and dagger given to him by the Emperor of Japan and Admiral Togo. At no time during the visit was any mention made of Lieutenant Quentin's death.

Confirm Quentin's Death

Paris, July 20.—German aviators have dropped a note into American aviation camps confirming the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt.

———W.S.S.———

Make No German Peace Warns M. Take Jonescu

By Take Jonescu
(Former Rumanian Foreign Minister)

London, July 13.—We have learned the vileness of the Germans. It was not a peace we made—it was German strangulation. Oil is a German monopoly and all the foreign companies have been confiscated. We shall not be able to buy a straw from any one but Germany.

Until the Entente breaks these shackles we are the Germans' slaves. Our kings and queens are helpless prisoners.

One of our delegates during negotiations complained to Dr. Kriege, the German jurist, of the harshness of the terms and he replied that if the Rumanians only knew what was prepared for France and England they would know what hard treatment really meant.

Germany Revealed

Rumania is suffering terribly at present, but her fate has made plain the German ideas of peace and has shown just how much value is to be attached to the talk of "no indemnities and no annexations." The time will very soon come when Germany will wish she had not shown her ideas quite so plainly.

As an example of the manner in which German "chivalry" treats defeated enemies who are so unfortunate as to find themselves at her mercy, it may be worth while to summarise the conditions of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. As a result of that "German peace" Russia loses the Russian Polish provinces—Lithuania, Courland, Livonia, Esthonia, Ukrania (an as yet undefined area), Bessarabia.

One-Fourth Of People

The material losses sustained by Russia are estimated at 26 percent of her whole population, 27 percent of her whole arable land, 37 percent of her average crop, 26 percent of her railway system, 33 percent of the total value of her manufactured products, 39 percent of her total mechanical horse-power, 75 percent of her total coal production, 73 percent of her total pig iron production.

Further, the separated territories, which include all the richest part of Russia, are to bear no part of the liability for the Russian state loans or for any of the sums which Russia will have to pay to Germany and her allies.

This is what those may expect who rely upon the justice and generosity of a victorious Germany.

———W.S.S.———

Peking Day By Day

China And The Vatican

In the course of an article in a recent issue, entitled "The French Official Point of View," the Journal de Pekin states that "the intrigue at Rome, in connection with the exchange of diplomatic representatives between China and the Vatican having been definitely revealed, France found it necessary to acquaint her principal Allies with the details. Precise details have been supplied regarding the role played in this intrigue by German agents. The question is simply one of German inspiration; the names even of the intermediaries employed by the Vatican, and who have endeavored to win China's confidence are known."

It is probable that some highly sensational revelations will be made if the facts within the knowledge of the French Government are published.

Japan Demands Immediate Fulfilment Of Agreement

The northern papers report that General Saito, Military Attache of the Japanese Legation, has been ordered by his Government to remit to the Supreme War Council an official note demanding the immediate execution of the Sino-Japanese Agreement.

A Request From Vladivostok

It is reported that Mr. Chao Heng-jui, Chinese Consul at Vladivostok, has wired to the Government requesting that he be given power to control judicial affairs and to try ordinary cases. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice are jointly considering the question, and it is expected that the desired permission will be granted.

A Separate Operation

According to a telegram from Tokio which has reached Peking, it is considered in Japanese Government circles that the movement westward from Manchuli is in no way connected with the Vladivostok arrangement and that it is not necessary for the Allies to interfere, the Japanese considering that they should be allowed to handle this situation themselves. How far the Japanese Government supports such a view it is difficult to say and it is not known whether the Allied Governments look at the thing in the same light.

Appeal For Larger Forces

There is a report current, up to the present unverified, to the effect that a recommendation has been made to the Home Government that the scope of the operations of the Allied forces in Siberia shall be enlarged, and that a larger force shall be sent from each country. It has been realised that it is necessary for the International force operating on the other side of the Manchuli frontier to be enlarged, and that besides the Chinese and Japanese troops, soldiers of the other countries of the Entente should be despatched. It is open talk in Siberia that to allow the Japanese practically to run the show themselves would be a big mistake, for while the Allies have every confidence in the integrity of the Japanese there is a large part of the Siberian people and of course Russians in Central Russia who look upon the Japanese with suspicion, and distrust their statement concerning their entry into Siberia.

Canton To Send Troops?

An interesting report has just reached Peking from Canton which states that the Canton Government, having approached the Governments of the Entente Allies with regard to recognition, considers that it should adopt a uniform attitude toward the Siberian situation by sending an expeditionary force to Vladivostok and to other parts of Siberia if necessary to co-operate with the Allies. The Southern politicians maintain that it is inadvisable to allow the Northern Government to co-operate with the Allies alone, and that the Southern Government should be represented in such a movement.

Dispute Between Foreign Office And British Legation

According to the decision of the Chinese Government, in trying cases in which Allied nationals and enemy subjects are concerned as a result of their pre-war commercial relations, the regulations governing the trial procedures of enemy subjects shall be applied; that is, plaintiff should bring the case before a Chinese Court. But in several cases in which British merchants are the plaintiffs and enemy subjects the defendents the British Minister has demanded that the regulations governing the trial of cases between Chinese and foreigners shall be applied. That is to say, that British assessors should be allowed to have a seat on the Chinese bench. This question has been under discussion for a long time, and no satisfactory settlement has yet been reached. Recently the British Minister again made representations to the Foreign Office, stating that if China does not comply with his wishes the loss sustained by British subjects should be duly compensated by the Chinese Government, etc. It is not yet known what steps the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Justice will take regarding the matter.

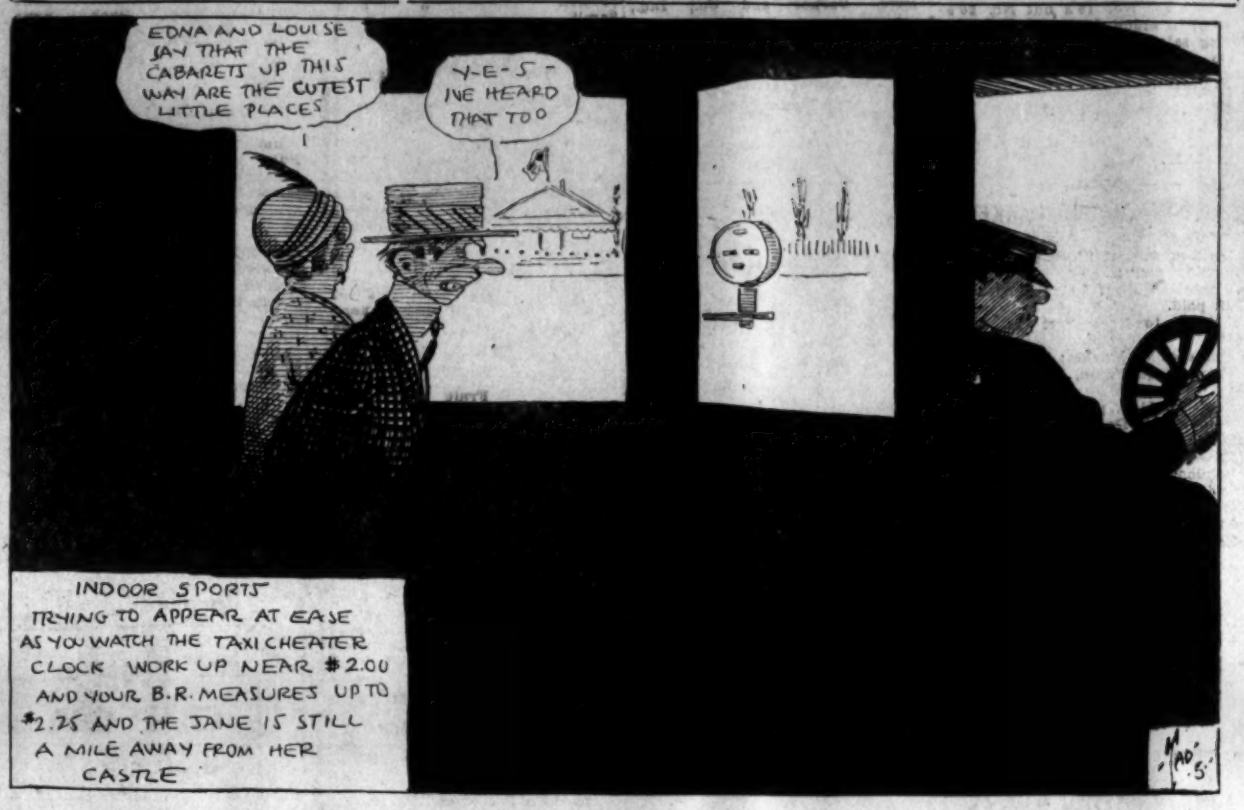
Miscellaneous

The Ministry of Interior has despatched orders to the Tartar-General of Chahar, directing him to take proper measures for the protection of the motor buses which are now running a regular service between Kalgan and Urga. An armed police force of one thousand men will be organised for this purpose, who will be distributed at different stations on the way through which the buses run. In addition to this, each of the cars will be allowed to carry arms.

Four battalions of the Model Army left the Yungtingmen station at Peking for Mukden on the expedition to Vladivostok on August 18. A large number of students, merchants, and other classes of people including the relatives of the officers and men cheered the troops at the station as they departed. A speech was also delivered by the commanding officer, who said that this was the "first occasion that Chinese troops are despatched on an expedition to foreign lands and he expressed the hope that it would mark the dawn of a new era in the annals of the Chinese army."

———W.S.S.———

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


EDNA AND LOUISE SAY THAT THE CABARETS UP THIS WAY ARE THE CUTEST LITTLE PLACES
Y-E-S - I'VE HEARD THAT TOO
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO APPEAR AT EASE AS YOU WATCH THE TAXI CHEATER CLOCK WORK UP NEAR $2.00 AND YOUR B.R. MEASURES UP TO $2.25 AND THE JANE IS STILL A MILE AWAY FROM HER CASTLE
TAD '18

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tze	Nightingale	Br. g-b				
MMB	May 29	Curise	Palos	Am. g-b.	193	2	46	H. Dalnao
BNB	—	—	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
7 P	—	—	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
P&OBI	—	—	Scarale	Br. g-b.				
MMB	—	—	Samar	Am. g-b.				
WTW	—	—	Snipe	Br. g-b.				

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Mishima Maru ..... July 27
Kanagawa Maru .. Auk. 11
Glenavy .. .. Aug. 13
Sado Maru ..... Aug. 16

For Liverpool etc.
Priam ..... Aug. 18

For San Francisco
Shinyo Maru ..... July 19
Venezuela ..... July 30
Harold Dollar ..... Aug. 9
Nanking ..... Aug. 14
Ecuador ..... Aug. 20
Korea Maru ..... Aug. 21

For Seattle
Katori Maru ..... July 29
Manila Maru ..... Aug. 1
Grayson ..... Aug. 20

For Tacoma:
Arabia Maru ..... June 13
Africa Maru ..... June 17
Suwa Maru ..... Aug. 22
Altai Maru ..... Aug. 26

For Vancouver
Monteagle ..... Aug. 3

For Marsailles
Shokwa Maru ..... July 16
Solvaer ..... Aug. 9

For Port Said:—
Porthos ..... Aug. 12
Andre Lebon ..... Aug. 26

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Sets of Dumas, 18 vols., green limp leather, pocket edition, complete G$30.00	$39.00
Sets of Poe, complete 3 vols., Maroon limp leather, pocket edition G$4.50	$6.15

CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.
26 Canton Road SHANGHAI

established bank paying dividends of 300 percent ought to be sound, he wrote the President inclosing a check for $50 and asking that one share of stock be sent him. Just to show that he was not a trifler, he added the information that if the dividend continued at the present rate he would be willing to increase his investment at a subsequent date.—*The Annalist.*

———W.S.S.———

Siccawei Weather Report

25.—The typhoon of Formosa has crossed the Channel in a WNW or NW direction very close to Pescadores and must have landed during the night of August 25 to 26 in the vicinity of Amoy. Very rough weather in Fukien and Kwangtung. In spite of two short showers in the morning, very fine hot weather in our regions.

26.—Fine weather. Barometer rising. Light E.S.E. breezes.

———W.S.S.———

Saturday, August 24, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	759.07	760.14
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.89	29.93
Variation for mm 24h	†0.72	†0.50
Variation for mm 12h	†0.92	†0.59
Wind—Directoin	ESE	SE
Wind—Kilom per hour	18	22
Wind—Miles	11.2	13.7
Temperature—Cen ...	25°1	29°8
Temperature—Fah ...	772.	85.6
Humidity co:	98	75
Nebulosity 5-10	0	7
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 15th September, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing propertional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets $6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize		$50,000.
1	Second Prize		10,000.
1	Third Prize		5,000.
2	Fourth Prize	$2,000 each	4,000.
2	Fifth Prize	1,000 "	2,000.
2	Sixth Prize	500 "	1,000.
10	Seventh Prize	100 "	1,000.
20	Eighth Prize	50 "	1,000.
50	Ninth Prize	40 "	2,000.
800	Tenth Prize	20 "	16,000.
	Each approximate to the First Prize..	300 "	600.
	Each approximate to the Second Prize.	150 "	300.
	Each approximate to the Third Prize ..	100 "	200.
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize .	50 "	200.
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize ..	18 "	8,982.
499	For numbres having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize.	15 "	7,485.
499	For numbers having the tw terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize ..	12 "	5,988.
998	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize .	10 "	9,980.
3394	drawn tickets	Total	$125,735.

All prizes won will be given at the office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

19068

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	13.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW .....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.18	19 23	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20 23	2.10
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG .....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG....dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17 17	18 22	..	..	5 06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19 50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	15.30		..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	16 29		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL .....dep.	..	16.55		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35		..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
CENTRAL .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20 27		..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	22.56		..
NANKING .....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	22.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	16.16	1.00
TANYANG .....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.00
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16 00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW .....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.18
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19 10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19 21	20.50
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20 30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kasking ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.38
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kasking ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.38
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	..
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	...
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 26, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 5/-=Tls. 4.00
@ exch. 73=Mex. $5.48
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 119½=Tls. 83.51
@ 73=Mex. $114.40
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.7375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 280
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1822
Native Interest ..... .09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London .....Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T. $4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/-
London ..... Demand 5/0½
India ..... T.T. 333½
Paris ..... T.T. 682½
Paris ..... Demand 685½
New York ..... T.T. 119
New York ..... Demand 119½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70
Japan ..... T.T. 45
Batavia ..... T.T. 231½
Singapore ..... T.T. 46½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/1
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/2
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/2½
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/2½
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/2½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 707½
New York ..... o/d. 120½
New York ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 122½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles
Roubles 1,240 .... =Tls. 100 nom.
Roubles 100 ... =Mex. $11.00 nom.

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls. 3.75 @ 4/9½		£1
" 1 @ 645½		Francs 7.29
" 0.79 @ 113½		Gold £1
" 1 @ 46½		Yen 2.38
" 1 @ 15		Rupees 4.00
" 1 @ —		Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.20		Mex. $1.50

W.S.S.

AMERICAN COTTON

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 23.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Cotton market: October, 33.05; December, 32.60.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Piece Goods And Yarn

In their report for week ending August 23, Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write as follows:

Piece Goods

The ideal weather of the past week with just sufficient rain for the fields at the time when it was most needed, followed by normal sunshine, has removed the danger of failure of the crops, and there is a reasonably good prospect now that the autumn trade in imports will be less unsatisfactory than that of the preceding period. There is already a noticeably healthier undertone to the market and speculative purchases of cloth, which has not been indulged in for a considerable time, are now being resumed by some of the more venturesome dealers. As usual, however, the danger of further political dissension hangs over the market, this time owing to the forthcoming election of a President, but on this occasion it is to be hoped that militarism will be kept within bounds and that the peaceful people throughout the country will be allowed to carry on their trade without a repetition of the events of the past twelve months.

The local mills are finding an increasing demand for their production and this week there has been a good demand for their drills and sheetings. These cloths at present values answer the Chinaman's purposes quite well as substitutes for the better and more expensive imported makes, and they will doubtless continue to do so as long as their present relative cheapness can be maintained. The production so far only constitutes a fraction of the country's requirements but there is no doubt that weaving will be conducted on a steadily increasing scale locally as soon as it is possible to procure further machinery.

Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.—The following sales are brought to our notice for the Northern Ports:—Boy at Tls. 5.20, Black Mandarin at Tls. 5.20, Red Mandarin at Tls. 5.00, Green Mandarin at Tls. 5.00. Auction market steady.

7-lbs.—One transaction is reported in Five Boys at Tls. 3.02½. Prices at auction steady.

9-11-lbs.—Small sales for the River and Ningpo are recorded as follows:—Mandarin at Tls. 5.90, Bridge at Tls. 5.85, Bamboo Tree at Tls. 5.85 and Eagle at Tls. 5.65. No change in auction values.

12-lbs., 26-inches.—We are informed of business being done in Blue Stag at Tls. 6.40. No material alteration in auction prices.

White Shirtings.—Our market remains quite steady with the following sales reported: Gold Nine "Tah" at Tls. 8.95, Cash at Tls. 8.25, Flower No. 2 at Tls. 7.75, Flower No. 3 at Tls. 7.55, Flower No. 4 at Tls. 7.35, Peach Tree at Tls. 5.90. Auction values steady.

Bleached T-Cloths.—Enquiries from Tsingtau and Chefoo have brought out business in Peacock at Tls. 5.10 and Gold Cock at Tls. 4.85. Prices at auction well maintained.

Local Drills and Sheetings.—Quite a healthy demand from the North has resulted in the market hardening considerably and business has been done at advanced prices. Details of sales are difficult to procure but we hear of the following: Three Sycee at Tls. 7.17½, Three Horseheads at Tls. 6.65.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—In addition to an increasing volume of general business, we hear of some moderate purchases of several lines, chiefly Tientsin Twills and Fast Black Cotton Lastings, on speculative account. Auction prices quite steady.

Cotton.—An abundant rainfall during the past few days has entirely relieved all anxiety as to the new crop which is now maturing under practically ideal conditions. The market has consequently been easier all round, and "short" sales of new crop have been the predominating feature of the week. Today's quotations for forward delivery are: Tungchow at Tls. 38.00, Steam Ginned at Tls. 36.50, Shanghai at Tls. 35.50-36.00, with old crop a shade higher all round.

Reuter quotes the Liverpool market as G. M. Texas at 24.80d., Egyptian Sakellaridis at 30.19d. and Bengal at 17.68d.

Local Yarn.—We have had a fairly active market with strong prices throughout the greater part of the week, but at the close the demand has subsided and speculators are re-selling their recent purchases at declining rates. It is difficult to procure reliable particulars of business done as the greater part of it appears to have of a speculative nature.

Indian Yarn.—We have no private sales to report but our market continues quite steady, the diminishing stocks being firmly held.

Japanese Yarn.—Price have advanced a further two to four taels per bale for No. 16's but No. 20's are not in much demand. The following sales are reported:

No. 16's 100 bales Settzu at Tls. 172.00, 200 bales Kurashiki at Tls. 171.00, 100 bales Kanegafuchi at Tls. 174.00, 200 bales Fukushima at Tls. 173.00.

No. 20's 400 bales Kishiwada at Tls. 174.00.

W.S.S.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 22.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe: 2s. 1½d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 2¼d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Very steady.

Previous quotation, London, Aug. 21:

Spot: 2s. 1½d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 2¼d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

London, August 20:

Spot: 2s. 1¼d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 2¾d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

W.S.S.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, August 21.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d.

Corresponding official fixing maximum.

Previous quotation, London, Aug. 20:

Bar Silver Spot: 48½d. steady.

W.S.S.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 22.—Today's cotton prices were:

Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple spot .....24.52d.
August ..... 23.69d.
October .....23.05d.

W.S.S.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, August 22.—According to the latest returns, the Bank of England rate of discount was 5%. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 18%.

W.S.S.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 26, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Shanghai Lands Tls. 67.50
Trams "B" Tls. 64.00
Repah Tls. 0.82½
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 0.50

Unofficial
Yangtsze Insurance $210.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 144.00 Sept.

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, August 26, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Telephones @ Tls. 82.50 cash

Unofficial
Y. P. Cottons @ Tls. 9.50 Dec.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London:

Average spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 2s. 0½d.

Average spot price standard quality First Crepe, 2s. 1¾d.

Ex warehouse (Singapore) business has been done at 1/- for both qualities.

W.S.S.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on August 20, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	40-50
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	14-16
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Sole	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	15-20
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-$1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-16
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	8-12
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	10-11
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	2-3
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	"	10-15
Pears	"	8-10
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	8-16
Pumeloes	"	12-15
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	30-35
French Beans	per lb.	6-8
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	4-5
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	"	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4
Green Corn	each	1-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.40-1.60
Peas	per lb.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-3
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	2-3
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	"	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	"	$3.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	"	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 17	— Japan	Andre Lebon		
July 24	— Japan	Amagasaki Maru	Jap.	
June 25	— Hongkong	Antilochus		
June 11	— Manila	Bussie Dollar		
June 15	—	Capto		
June 15	— Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 23	— Hongkong	Chiyuen		
Aug. 20	— Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
Aug. 9	— Japan	Fukuju Maru	Jap.	
July 18	— Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 31	— Hongkong	Hejaz		
Aug. 24	— Japan	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 25	—	Iosco		
Aug. 23	— Hankow	Kiangtung		
Aug. 21	— Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap.	Alexander
Aug. 21	— Japan	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 30	— Japan	Kanju Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 24	— Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 24	— Hankow	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 24	— Hankow	Kiangwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 30	— Japan	Nichibei Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 22	— Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 20	— Japan	Meidai Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 19	— Hongkong	Sphinx		
Aug. 9	— Japan	Sapporo Maru 5	Jap.	S. Shokai
Aug. 14	— Japan	Sapporo M. No. 6	Jap.	S. Shokai
Aug. 21	— Tsingtao	Santen Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Aug. 21	— Chinwangtao	Shosho M. No. 1	Jap.	
Aug. 21	— Chinwangtao	Shosho M. No. 3	Jap.	
Aug. 24	— Chefoo	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 24	— Singapore	Sambodja		
Aug. 21	— Antung	Tenun Maru	Jap.	
June 27	— Hongkon	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
Aug. 24	— Hankow	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

Better Light Lighter Bills

If Metal lamps are used to replace Carbon lamps, THREE times as much light may be obtained for the same expenditure of electricity.

PRICES OF LAMPS.

Candle Power		Price
16, 25, 32 and 50	.....	Tls. 0.40 each
100	.....	" 0.85 "
200	.....	" 2.50 "

Lamps obtainable at above Prices from

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

BUBBLING WELL.

August 27th and 28th

The Great Triangle Drama

Featuring

NORMA TALMADGE

in

"The Children in the House"

The story of a deserted woman true to her husband to the end. And the end—well there's a great climax to this story.

Also

Scenic and Comic Films

Commencing at 9.15. p.m.

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For 26th, 27th and 28th August

Showing

Episodes 11 and 12 (4 Parts) of the Romantic Serial

"THE SECRET KINGDOM"

Entitled:

"THE WHITE WITCH"

and

"THE SHARK'S NEST"

To-Night showing also The Screaming Comedies

"OIL AND WATER"

"OH! WHAT A PEACH"

"LOVE, SPEED AND THRILLS"

On Thursday, 29 August

One Night Only

Showing Episodes 4, 5 and 6 of the

"TREY OF HEARTS"

New Programme on Friday, 30 Aug.

COMING! COMING!

The Great Peking Misteries Co.

AMUSEMENTS

Tonight **APOLLO THEATRE** *Tonight*

THE CUP OF BITTERNESS

A brilliant French Drama featuring

Mlle. Andree Pascal

Mlle. Maud Gauthier

MAX IN A TAXI

featuring

MAX LINDER

"The Idol of Paris"

in his very latest American Picture.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

PROGRAMME

for

August 27th, 28th and 29th

"The Stronger Love"

at the

Victoria Theatre

with

The Favorite Screen Star

Vivian Martin

and

Other New Films

Olympic Theatre

PROGRAMME

For August 27th, 28th & 29th

Paramount Pictograph

Ann Pennington

IN

"SUSIE SNOWFLAKE"

Comedy Drama

in

5 Parts

"Which Would You Rather Be"

"The High Spots On Broadway"

Bright Lights! **Follow the Crowds** *Bright Music!*

TO

The Eldorado

"The Home of Refined Dancing"

Prof. Martinez Orchestra

First-Class Floor! **Everything No. 1** *First-Class Service!*

APOLLO THEATRE

Four Nights Only

Commencing Thursday, August 29th

"THE GINKS"

In Novelty, Comedy and Sensation

Admission: $2.00 and $1.00

Booking at Robinson Piano Co.

Matinee, Sunday, Sept. 1.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canten	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION,
Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowak	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund $11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.
Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,500.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,553.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: M...n's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique,
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County, and Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singpore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40.000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus .....U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,173,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts oppened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MIT'SUI BANK, LD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000

Head Office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa, (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.
The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

J. KENJOH, Manager

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 450,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

26 The Bund. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Ger.
Today							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	14.00	13.30	..	..	..	13.30
Tsingtao & Dalny	Sakaki maru	12.30	..	..	..	..	12.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..				21.00
Peking and Tsin (Every day	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.30
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00				..
Ningpo			15.00			..	
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..		..	..	21.00
Swatow	Tamsui	21.00	17.00	..		..	21.00
Tomorrow							
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00	..		..	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	.	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	.	..	21.00
Swatow	Loksang	21.00	17.00		..	..	21.00
Thursday, August 29.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	9.00	9.00			..	8.30
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	.	..	21.00
Swatow	Holhow	21.00	..	..		..	21.00
Friday, August 30							
Japan ports	Takeshima m	18.00	..		..	..	17.00
Saturday, August 31							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Sept. 3							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via U.S. A.		..	14.00				13.30

* Ordinary mail will close at the French Post Office at 9 a.m. and registration at 5 p.m. on Saturday, August 12.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. money orders noon.

C Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Pandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager

行 銀 華 中
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong

Tsingkianpu
Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.
Telephone No. 2618 General Office.
Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination	Mails. Close	Daily.
Shanghai-Nanking Train	a.m.	p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	
		9.00
Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, Chinkiang, Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places ...		8.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ..		9.30
Shanghai-Hangchow Train		
Sinchwang, (and Beking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan. (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	
	8.00	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, Huchow, Nanzin and (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Sao-Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places ...		8.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	
	11.00	
Watwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang ..	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier.		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	8.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Sicaowei and Taipao ..	8.00	3.00
	10.00	4.00
		5.00
Kiangnan Arsenal ...	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Wooung Train.	Close	Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	8.00	8.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily.	
	Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Winghai and Wenchow ..		8.30
Steam Launch.	Close	Daily.
	a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.30
	11.00	
Chukiag and Pinghu ..	8.00	

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.N.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1.30 p.m.

Friday, August 30, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 3.30 p.m.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AN CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sep. 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 7	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 8	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 11	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 19	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 4	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct. 5	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 27	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 31	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 3	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 7	—	Moji, Kobe, & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 10	—	N'saki, Kobe, & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	London, etc.	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
———	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 27	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 27	—	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 28	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 28	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 28	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 28	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 29	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 30	D.L.	Amoy & Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 1	—	F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 1	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 2	—	Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 3	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 3	9.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 27	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 27	2.30	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 28	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
Aug. 28	—	Dairen	Asahin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
Aug. 29	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 30	D.L.	Dairen & Newrhwang	Hwah Kuei	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 30	4.30	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 31	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 3	2.00*	Antung	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 5	—	Tientsin & Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 26	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 26	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Aug. 26	—	Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 26	—	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 26	—	Hankow	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 26	—	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 25	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 25	noon Swatow, H'kong & C'ton	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 25	— Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 26	— Tacoma and Seattle	Altai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 26	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 26	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatcehd from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Tuesday, August 27**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 27**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, August 27**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s **Kiangyung**, Captain W. McIlwain, will leaev on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickward, will leave on **Wednesday, August 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, August 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, August 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru**, Captain H. Yamashith, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, August 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, August 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 31**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tamsui**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Wednesday, August 28**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sungkiang**, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, August 27**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, Aug. 28**, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, August 29**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hoihow**, Captain W. T. Robberts, will leave on **Friday, August 30**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, Sept. 1**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **Sunday, Sept. 1**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Mexico Maru**, Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Monday, Sept. 2**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, September 3**, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agent. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 27**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN & NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Kuei**, Capt. Hiraoka will leave on **Friday, August 30**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, August 29**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 31, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Capt. W. McDonlad will leave on **Tuesday, Sept. 3**, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Telephone No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, Sept. 5**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, September 8**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on **Thursday, September 19**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

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For **CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW**—S.S. **Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.**—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang and Chungkiang** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).**—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON**—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amby and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

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For **Ningpo**—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Mears. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. COLOMBIA	Sept. 14	S.S. VENEZUELA ...	Sept. 21

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S.S. COLUSA	Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..	Sept. 25
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...	Nov. 27	S.S. COLUSA	Nov. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5050 Cable Address "Solano"

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(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
For Genoa
AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
"AFRICA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamoto,	Sept. 7,	Sept. 8
"ARABIA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata,	Sept. 18,	Sept. 19
For Hongkong			
"MEXICO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya,	Sept. 1,	Sept. 2
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Tientsin and Dairen			
KOHOKU MARU	(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba	Sept. 3	Sept. 5
For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao			
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai,	Aug. 30	Sept. 1

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

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Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Empress of Japan ..	Sept. 3
†Key West	Sept. 15	Monteagle	Sept. 21
Monteagle	Oct. 5	Empress of Japan	Oct. 29
Empress of Japan ..	Nov. 9	Monteagle	Nov. 26

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* Monteagle calls at Moji

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Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

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SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE
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(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for San Francisco,	Sept. 3, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	Sept. 11, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	Oct. 5, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

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S.S. "CHINA"	SEPT.	7th
* S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	24th

* S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	6th
S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	4th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
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For London or Liverpool via ports.
* (For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KANAGAWA MARU ..	12,500	———	
INABA MARU	12,500	———	

AMERICAN LINE

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FUSHIMI MARU	21,000 Capt. T. Irisawa,		Sept. 16
KASHIMA MARU	19,000 Capt. T. Tozawa,		Sept. 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TATEGAMI MARU	4,500 Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,		Sept. 3
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima,		Sept. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi,		Sept. 13

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata,		Aug. 31
TAKESHIMA MARU .	4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata,		Sept. 14
OMI MARU	7,000 Capt. M. Michida,		Sept. 21
OMI MARU	7,000 Capt. M. Michida,		Sept. 24

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500 Capt. K. Asakawa,		Sept. 8

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000 Capt. K. Inatsu,		Sept. 13

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000	———	Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	Oct. 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Sept. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Oct. 16
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Nov. 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	530	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1139	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1645	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1029	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1558	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1810	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2338	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1158	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1432
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.
1032	1452	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1126	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.

810	1410	2100	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
702	1302	1952	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

SENATOR LODGE GIVES IDEA OF PEACE TERMS

Must Be Dictated And Not Negotiated As Surety For World Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 23.—Senator Lodge, speaking in the Senate Committee on foreign relations, in support of the Man-Power Bill, uttered a warning against the insidious and poisonous German peace propaganda, declaring that peace must be dictated and not negotiated with Germany in order to place her in a position where she never again can disturb the peace of the world.

Senator Lodge specifically detailed the terms of peace which must be forced on Germany: including the complete restoration of Belgium, the unconditional return of Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta, the safety of Greece, the independence of Servia, Rumania, Poland and the Slavs, and the freedom of Russia from German domination, including the return of the Russian territory wrested by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Furthermore Constantinople must be made a free port, Palestine never returned to Turkish rule and, most important of all, the great Slav populations under Austria, namely, the Jugo-Slavs and the Czecho-Slovaks, must be established as independent States. These with Poland would stand across the pathway of Germany to the East.

He added that nobody dreamed of annihilating the German people. "We are not engaged in this war to try and arrange a Government for Germany. The German people must do that themselves."

———W.S.S.———

Allies Disarm Horvath Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Zemstvo printing press and distributed gratis.

Vladivostok, August 25.—Authentic details of the final decision of the Military Council are not yet available but the recommendations made by the Consular Body will probably be adopted with certain modifications.

News of the fighting is meager owing to the preparation of information being tagen over from the Czecho-Slovaks by the Japanese authorities, who are very reticent.

The hero of the political storm which burst over the down yesterday and passed away with such dramatic suddenness was Colonel Tolstof. When the majority of his men went over to General Horvath and proposals were made that he should do the same he replied "Even if the last man I will remain true to my post to the last."

The situation continues quiet.

Bolsheviki Attack Japanese

Tokio, August 25.—War office official: On the 22nd the enemy still remained before our front. His aeroplane was observed during the afternoon, otherwise there was no change. The enemy's strength is about 8,000 infantry. Fourteen field-guns have been actually observed and the enemy has also some light and heavy guns.

On the 22nd our right wing, which is now guarded by Japanese troops, was twice attacked by a body of the enemy 100 strong, with field-pieces and machine-guns. They were completely repulsed. In the evening our left wing was also attacked by a body of 200 infantry with six machine-guns. The Czechs stubbornly resisted but were obliged to retreat. Infantry belonging to the 12th Division arrived on the scene, covered the retreat and repulsed the pursuing enemy, who stopped on our front.

The divisional commander, General Oi, who has been gradually concentrating in the direction of Suiyagina, assumed the offensive at dawn on the 24th and after severe fighting drove the enemy northward. Then we advanced to the bluff north of Shimakofka and are now attacking.

Our captures include a field-piece, three machine-guns, two armed locomotives.

The casualties on both sides are not known.

Tokio, August 24.—The battleship Kirishima, which left for Vancouver in July with Prince Arthur of Connaught on board, returned to Yokosuka today.

Tokio, August 24.—War office official:

General Kalmikoff's detachment near Antonofka, which formed the right wing of the Czech army on the left bank of the Ueraya River, was attacked by a superior force of the enemy at dawn on the 20th and retreated. The Czechs were also forced to fall back.

A portion of the Japanese forces near Suiyagina received the retiring forces and then, in co-operation with the French, Czechs and General Kalmikoff's troops, occupied Suiyagina and the vicinity. The enemy's first line in that direction is some five battalions strong.

On the 21st, information being received that a battalion of infantry with four guns was approaching the Czechs holding the left wing of the new position, the divisional commander, General Oi, reinforced them with infantry.

There were some casualties among the Japanese when covering the first retirement.

Bolsheviki Retreat Six Miles

Vladivostok, August 24.—A general advance of all the Allied forces commenced today on the Ussuri front. The Bolsheviki have retired six miles.

American and Japanese troops are being entrained tonight for the Ussuri front.

Harbin, August 24.—Reliable information states that Colonel Semenoff's troops continue to advance and have captured Sharasun Station.

It is reported that the Czecho-Slovaks have captured Verne-Udinsk and that all the Bolshevik authorities in that town have been arrested and the Soviets and all Bolshevik institutions dissolved.

Two trains with Chinese soldiers arrived in Harbin yesterday and one today.

Harbin, August 25.—General Chang, the Commander of the Chinese troops at Manchuria, has arrived in Tsitsihar.

The Staff of the Japanese troops at Manchuria Station has received orders to take over the guardianship of the railway, buildings and bridges and the defense of the frontier from the Chinese troops.

Colonel Semenoff has applied to the railway agents of the Trans-Baikal Railway requesting them all to join to support the advancing Russian and Allied forces and to deliver the Bolsheviki into the hands of justice. If the railway agents are ready to fulfil this request they will all remain in their posts and Colonel Semenoff promises to forget their treacherous conduct in the days of his retreat. In case they are unwilling to obey or attempt to destroy the railway they will be strictly punished and tried as traitors to the general cause.

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, August 24.—It is announced that the Canadian Expedition to Siberia will consist of a mixed brigade of all arms, including a squadron of cavalry from the Northwest Mounted Police.

ELIOT IN VLADIVOSTOK

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, August 25.—Sir Charles Eliot, the British Plenipotentiary, has arrived.

———W.S.S.———

Decision This Year Planned By Foch?

(Continued from Page 1)

violent bombardments between Beauvraignes and the Oise, notably at le Plemont, Passy and Chiry-Ourscamps.

We hold the southern banks of the Oise and Ailette from Sempigny as far as the railway from Courchy-le-Chateau to eastward of Selens.

We have carried our line forward to the outskirts of Guny and Pont St. Mard.

The night was calm elsewhere on the front.

Front Is Quieter

The official comunique issued this evening reports:

Between the Matz and the Oise there have been violent artillery actions.

We crossed the Divette during the day in the region of Evricourt and made progress.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we continued to progress east of Bagneux and west of Crecy-au-Mont.

Elsewhere the front was quiet.

Aviation.—There was much aeroplaning yesterday owing to the favorable weather. Numerous reconnaissances were made far into the enemy lines and our photographers brought back thousands of exposures.

Our chasers felled fourteen aeroplanes and set fire to nine balloons.

During the day-time we dropped eighteen tons of bombs and fired thousands of cartridges at troops and convoys.

Our airmen did not relax their efforts during the night, when twenty-five tons of bombs were dropped on the stations of Laon, Ham, etcetera, causing fires.

An expedition of great force attacked the important aerodrome at Mars-la-Tour. The first bombs dropped caused a fire to break out among the hangars and huts and aided by the light of the flames the remaining aerodromes were bombed with the greatest effect and other hangars, huts of the personnel and numerous machines on the ground were seen on fire.

Altogether 43 tons of explosives were employed yesterday.

Germans In Full Retreat

Paris, August 23, 7:40 p.m.—The Germans are in full retreat on both sides of the Oise over a front of fifty kilometers and the region of Soissons is being gradually freed by the Allies while their menace to Noyon is being accentuated.

A considerable amount of material, including 200 guns, has been captured in two days by Marshal Foch.

The enemy is still making tremendous sacrifices in human material to cover by rear-guard actions the retirements forced upon him but yesterday again these actions proved futile and the Allies continued their progress. General Mangin made a rapid advance along his whole front, widening his hold on the bank of the Oise and reaching the Ailette to the northwest of Coucy. While these operations were in progress, General Humbert's men were clearing the ground south and south-east of Lassigny and pushing towards Noyon and they captured the height of Plemont, one of the outer defences of Noyon on the west.

Noyon cannot hold out much longer in face of the successes reported yesterday. Coucy and Chauny are also closely menaced and only an early retreat from these towns can save the Germans from an increasingly perilous situation.

Paris, August 24.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

In the region of Lassigny and between the Oise and the Aisne the night was marked with fairly lively artillery actions.

Our detachments penetrated at several points in the enemy trenches in Lorraine and brought back prisoners.

The night was quiet on the rest of the front.

How Beauvraignes Was Taken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 24.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wires that the accounts of the capture of Beauvraignes by the troops of General Humbert's army amid a terrific bombardment recall the descriptions of the fighting at Verdun.

The French Division nick-named "La Gauloise" of Verdun fame, were given the monorable and dangerous task of taking the place. When the moment came for the final advance the men, parched with thirst and tired with days of fighting in the pitiless beat, leapt to the assault, telling their officers that they no longer felt the weight of their packs, so eager were they to get at the boches.

ON AMERICAN FRONT

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Pershing's communique for August 23rd reports that another successful bombing raid on the railroad yards at Conflans was carried out by American aviators. There were no losses.

An American outpost on the Aisne between Fismes and Bazoches and was driven back, in a small local attack, and later re-occupied the position.

The British in Picardy and in the region of Artois are advancing at a rapid rate. Closing on Bapaume, they took a thousand prisoners.

Washington, August 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch received here says that German troops using hand grenades and flame-throwers failed to check the Americans in a local attack west of Fismes. The Americans, who are deadly marksmen, killed many Germans and put the others to flight, straightening the line north of Vesle accordingly.

———W.S.S.———

AMERICANS OVERSEAS EXCEED 1,500,000

Improvement In Ship Situation Enables Their Despatch To Go On Unchecked

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—At a conference of the Senate Military Committee General March, the Chief of Staff, declared that the stories of great unpublished American casualties overseas are wholly false, and that all the casualties in the American expeditionary forces are given to the public as promptly as it is possible to transmit the news.

General March said that the situation on the Western Front is decidedly favorable to the Allies. A further improvement in the shipping situation has been noted, and the program for transporting troops to France is going ahead unchanged. The total number of American troops embarked for overseas has passed 1,500,000.

Commenting on the military situation, General March said that since last Wednesday the French had advanced continuously from the plateau overlooking Noyon down to the River Oise, making a maximum advance of nine miles since August 18. They had forced the enemy across the Oise. The British had duplicated the French success inaugurating an attack on Wednesday south of Arras, and their rapidly advancing troops had reached a depth of three miles. British activity on Thursday in the region o Albert had resulted in an important advance between the Ancre and the Somme which had developed a new salient. The rest of the line was reasonably quiet. The Allied activities continue as "nibbling tactics" and artillery fire.

There had been record achievements by the American troops. General March said, "The American soldiers deserve the confidence of the American people. Every time our men have been tested they have absolutely delivered the goods." He added that every man who has served with the American troops has absolute confidence in them. General March cited the reports of American officers who have returned from France. One described an action in which an American division had captured sixty-eight German guns and brought them to the rear in army trucks. At the same time they captured 3.500 prisoners. Another American division in a single action took ten complete German batteries and presented them to General Pershing.

———W.S.S.———

BORDEN BACK IN CANADA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, August 24.—The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, has arrived from England.

PROPOSAL BY HOLLAND TO ALLIES REPORTED

Holland Would Resume Economic Negotiations With Entente, London Hears

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 24.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Morning Post states that the Dutch Government has proposed a resumption of the economic negotiations with the Entente.

———W.S.S.———

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ...	$585
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$355 B.
North China	Tls. 126 B.
Union of Canton	$800 B.
Yangtsze	$210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.....	Tls. 26¼ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152 B.
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ... } Indo-China Pref .. }	Tls. 146
"Shell"	110/– B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 25 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 36
Mining	
Kailing	Tls. 10
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.90
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ...	$145 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 141 B.
New Eng. Works ..	Tls. 25¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 74 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$93 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 72¼ B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$13 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 192½ B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 120
Oriental	Tls. 58 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 154 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 16½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 9 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref ...	Tls. 90 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$83 B.
Green Island	$8 S.
Langkats	Tls. 15½
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 67½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.60
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½
Amherst	Tls. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.05
Dominion	Tls. 6½
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 14
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 11
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 4½
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.65
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay pref ...	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1.12½
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 0.75
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90
Tebong	Tls. 14½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10½
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 64½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 82½ B.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 160½

S., Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

WANT IRISH BRIGADE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 24.—Colonel Lynch in a recruiting appal says that he aims at forming a brigade of Irishmen. He points out that if the Germans are victorious Ireland will have to bear her share of the crushing indemnities and adds that the Allies are fighting for freedom and progress assisted by heroic figures like General Botha and General Smuts.

HAPPY

is the man or woman who has tested by personal experience the curative qualities of Beecham's Pills. Under the safe, gentle, but powerful influence of this corrective, a host of troubles that used to make life miserable, have been shaken off. Dyspepsia, headaches, and want of tone, to mention but a few, have disappeared; and now they enjoy the blessing of sound robust health. Little wonder that so many rely securely upon this favourite medicine! What Beecham's Pills have done for thousands they can do for you.

After Taking

a few doses you will have every reason to congratulate yourself on your progress. You may look forward with confidence to renewed health, and to the happiness which attends a life free from dyspeptic ailments, if you use

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (36 pills) 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

Notice of Removal

On and after August 26th the General offices of this Corporation will be located at No. 21 Foochow Road.

The Klauber Trading Corporation

19073

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Price according to quality and size from $7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at $0.50 to $1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgment.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road corner. The No. is

127 PEKING ROAD.

BEWARE *of imitation Carpets*—purported to be made from camel or sheeps' wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.

A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE

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8 MUSEUM ROAD.

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The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, etc.

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Business and Official Notices

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箱 一 呂 有 能 式 造
"Soap" 千 宋 意 化 肥 肥
可 四 孟 聘 鍊 皂 皂
也 百 尾 請 蜜 廠 專
四 拉 者 糖 製 家
十 鄭 可 等 造 能

19099

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Our service is unequalled. Give us a trial.

THE NEW POINT HOTEL

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19088

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2533.

DOGS.

DOG owners who have not yet taken out licences for the current year, are requested to make application at the Tax Office, accompanied by the fee of $2 for each dog.

Attention is directed to Condition No. 6 imposed in the licence, as follows:—

"That the dog when in the streets "or other place of public resort be "effectively muzzled, but in such a "manner as will admit of its breath-"ing and drinking."

Dogs found without muzzles, whether led or at large, within the limits of the Settlement or on outlying roads, will be seized by the Police and detailed at the Kennels in the Gordon Road for a period of one week or longer as circumstances may direct; their owners when identified, will be prosecuted. Dogs wearing ineffective muzzles will be regarded as unmuzzled.

Enquiries on the subject of lost or strayed dogs should be made at the Gordon Road Police Station (Telephone No. 3248).

By order,

E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 27, 1918.

19100

CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 357

I have this day resumed charge of the Shanghai Postal District.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 26th August, 1918.

19096

Wanted for Hankow

A fully qualified Translator, apply with full particulars of past experience etc., and with a specimen of translations in English and Chinese, to

The Audit Department of Salt Revenue, Hankow.

19090

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

BOSTON terrier for sale. Registered in American Kennel Club Stud Book. Two years old, in sound health and perfectly marked. If you want to own a bench winner here is your opportunity. Address Box No. 294, THE CHINA PRESS.

19092

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Subscription Griffins, Autumn 1918

Members are remainded that change of ownership after delivery will disquality points for the forthcoming Autumn Race Meeting. As Griffins will be delivered to Members this week, they are asked to notify any change of ownership, *in writing,* to the undersigned without delay.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

26th August, 1918.

19084

Shanghai Race Club

Six Percent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 26th instant to 31st instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai Race Club

AUTUMN RACE MEETING
(1918)

Applications for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 28th February, 1919, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Saturday, 31st August, 1918.

Application forms will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on 1st September, 1918.

By Order of The Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

19081

Rumanian Gipsy

Divinatriss and Fortune-Teller

Madame Bichonsky

Reception Hours { 10-12 a.m. / 2-8 p.m.

70 North Szechuen Road

19066

We are entrenched 1,400 miles distant from Shanghai, in the Metropolis of Szechuen, the originating market of the Worlds finest Bristles and most highly valued skins.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.

You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote c.i.f. Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.

Born 1916—Still Existing

—BILL SMITH—

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

17997

LOST

THE National Commercial Bank deposit book No. 55 in name of Tsui Fu-kee (崔芙記) a duplicate has been issued by the bank and the original is considered to be null and void.

TSUI FU CHING

19067

WESTERN BRANCH TEL. 5346 171 AVE JOFFRE (Founded in 1897)

V. K. SHEN & SON

Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators

9 BUBBLING WELL RD TELEPHONE 1710

American Express Co.

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Offices at principal points in United States and Europe.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers, on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kind transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office

10 The Bund

LOST

Bill of Lading No. 2999, ex. s.s. Arabia Maru, voyage No. 1 west, covering 10 packages of Merchandise, marked J. W. in a diamond. If the Bill of Lading is not produced within seven days from date, it will be considered null and void and a duplicate issued by the Steamship Company.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Shanghai, August 21st, 1918.

19049

Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only

Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Y.282 North Szechuen Road

Special rates to men in uniform.

MILD STEEL ANGLES

Recently arrived—Sizes as follows: 1½", 2", 2½", 3", 3½", 4", 5" and 6" equal angled. Quantities and prices will be given on application.

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, etc.

A 1299 BROADWAY Tel. N. 1468

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more work done when you use mechanical aid and, in these times when good help is scarce, you should give office force all the mechanical aid possible, especially when you know that aid to be absolutely correct and more efficient than the best man in your office. Let us demonstrate to you our figuring aids. Let us prove our statement before you buy. We have machines for all purposes and will gladly put one in your office on trial.

Phone 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Phone 4778

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

When you need a new Storage Battery, there are two vital things to be considered — the *quality* of the battery and the *service* back of it.

Prest-O-Lite is the battery for you.

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The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

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Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

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"The New World"

Bubbling Well Road

Dance Hall Open Nightly

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Chinese Theatre, Cinema Show, Circus, Donkey Ring, etc.

Come and See the Subway!

19063

TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limbogo, neuralgia and alcoholic and necotin poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.

Prof. I. K. SETO,

Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-18 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 481.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

British Home, to let from Sept. 1st one cheerful bed-room with bath-room attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, also one front attic room. Table boarder accommodation. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET: Attractively furnished 3 roomed apartment, entire floor, separate kitchens and servants' quarters. Large garden, tennis, stables. Can be seen by applying to 30 Medhurst Road.

19097 A.27.

BOARD-RESIDENCE: Large double, airy room at $90.00. Location quiet, select and Central Cuisine, service and appointments all No. 1. Apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.

19075 A-30

TO LET: Comfortable furnished room on first floor, bathroom and balcony in British home. Moderate terms, 12a Quinsan Gardens.

19074 A-27

FLAT: Of two rooms, bath and kitchen, or two single rooms to let, cool and airy. Apply at 89A Broadway.

19071 S-3

TO LET: Two furnished rooms with bath, centrally located, near Bund, and Nanking Road. Electric fans and furniture to be taken over. Apply to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS.

A.27.

CENTRAL: To let a small furnished room without board. Apply to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS.

19056

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Young man, Portuguese, good stenographer and typist, one who understands shipping and Customs work. Good opportunity for a young man who can make himself generally useful. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.

19091 S.1.

WANTED: Stenographer and typewriter by long established American firm. State experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.

19098 A.27.

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
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AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
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APPLE CIDER
SWEET
PURE
&
WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company, Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent Taels 60. Apply premies for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18878

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18876

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHINESE Steno-typist with 9 months' experience, seeks immediate employment, salary no object. Apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS.

19094 A.29.

POSITION wanted by a young man age (17) allied, just left school, as general office assistant. Apply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS.

19085

RUSSIAN 54, years old, energetic experienced in building railways and in commercial matters, speaking English, French, desires occupation. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.

19069 S.3.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: Flat, composed of three rooms, bathroom and kitchen, furnished preferred. Reply to H. U.B. care of Missionary Home, 38 Quinsan Road.

19086 A.29.

WANTED: A four or five roomed house, must have bath, Hongkew district. Will take over lease. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

19093 S.1.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT: Two large light rooms for office, Central location, ready for occupancy September 1st. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

19076

SUITES of rooms suitable for offices, to let in Museum Road and Canton Road. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS Office.

19045 A.27.

SPACIOUS GODOWNS on Canton Road and Museum Roads. Ground floor and easily accessible. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS or 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

19045 A.27.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: First-class roadhouse, excellent clientele, terms to purchaser. Present owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.

19087 S.1.

PIANO for sale. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

19059 A.27.

FOR SALE: Electric lighted, well-finished ricksha, practically new. Price reasonable, owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS.

A.27.